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Led by Rightist Colonel

Coup Launched in Bolivia

By Tom Wells
LAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 1 (AP) — An army colonel seized power in a pre-dawn coup against the government of Walter Guevara, Bolivia's democratically elected president. Mr. Guevara had been in office less than three months.



Col. Alberto Natusch Busch

freedom for Bolivia's political parties. Mr. Guevara, who took office Aug. 8, went into hiding. The 68-year-old president issued a signed appeal for military units in other

parts of the country to rescue his government, but sketchy reports filtering in from the countryside said garrisons in some provincial cities were throwing their support to Col. Natusch.

Two T-33 jet fighters flew low over the business district this morning, signaling that at least part of the air force was behind Col. Natusch.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Thomas Weston said the United States "would deplore any disruption in Bolivia's democratic process. We will be reviewing our relations with Bolivia as events develop."

The coup was launched just nine days after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in La Paz for a general assembly of the Organization of American States, appealed personally to Bolivia's military leaders to respect the democratic process here.

It was the third Latin American political upheaval within three months. A revolution drove out Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza in late July, and a coup ousted El Salvador's President Carlos Humberto Romero earlier this month.

The commander-in-chief of the armed forces under Mr. Guevara, Gen. David Padilla, remained loyal, telling reporters the coup had been engineered by "ambitious men."

But Gen. Padilla's position appeared precarious. He was speaking from his home — not from any command post — and troops of his own headquarters base were among the rebels.

Mr. Guevara, who formed the first civilian government after a decade of military rule, maintained the support of Bolivia's labor unions. Juan Lechin, president of the National Labor Movement, called for a general strike in opposition to the coup.

Coup Plot Known Weeks in Advance

By Charles A. Krause
LAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 1 (WP) — Noting began almost two months ago when two members of the House of Deputies, Guillermo Gutierrez and Jose Valverde, approached Col. Natusch Busch. They asked him to overthrow President Walter Guevara Arze, keep the country's recently elected Congress to give the new government a certain democratic facade.

At the time, the Organization of American States was holding its meeting in La Paz and signs of an improvement in North-South ties were apparent.

If possible, thereby avoid a reaction from Washington. The motive: power and influence, money and jobs, which Mr. Guevara had denied them.

Guevara got wind of the plot almost immediately, according to his son and chief aide, Walter Hijo. In an interview, Walter Hijo — Walter's son, as he is known here — said both the conspiracy and the coup were planned by the same group of men in the final stages of his father's efforts to outflank aspirants before they struck.

Walter Hijo described Mr. Bedro-

gal and Mr. Fellman as "very intelligent and very cynical. They tell you they are going to stab you in the back and then they proceed to do it."

For his part, Col. Natusch is described by diplomats who know him as an ambitious alcoholic whose chief aim was to seize power for himself and retire a whole generation of army officers who had prevented colonels like himself from advancing to the rank of general.

Walter Hijo knew Tuesday afternoon that if his father didn't succeed in fashioning a coalition cabinet, including members of the three main political coalitions that competed in Bolivia's most recent elections last July, the coup would come this week.

"You must be the only person in the country who doesn't know that Natusch is ready to overthrow us Thursday or Friday night. The coup is prepared and ready," Mr. Guevara told this reporter on Tuesday.

His estimate was almost precise. The coup came 24 hours earlier than expected.

Bolivia has had about 190 coups in its 155-year history as an independent country. But the coup that overthrew Mr. Guevara this morning was the first in over a decade.

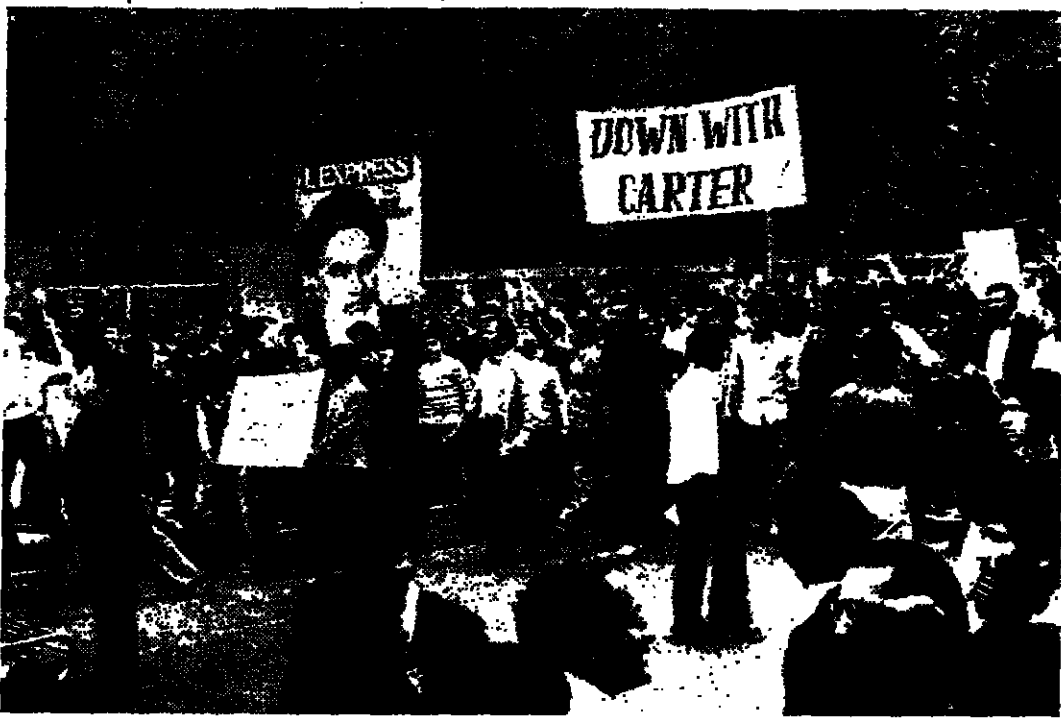
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Guerrillas Claim Israel Bombing; 1 Dead, 10 Hurt

TEL AVIV, Nov. 1 — Palestinian guerrillas claimed responsibility for an explosion here today that killed an Israeli man. The Palestine news agency in Beirut quoted a commando spokesman as saying that guerrillas planted a bomb at the entrance to an Israeli intelligence building near a bus station.

At least 10 persons were injured by the blast, the spokesman said. The explosion heavily damaged the building and a nearby house, he said.

Israeli security forces sealed off the area and arrested a number of Palestinians, but the guerrillas returned safely to base, the spokesman added.



Demonstrators march on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The poster of Ayatollah Khomeini, enlarged from the French newsmagazine L'Express, states: The man who is shaking the West.

Iran Protesters March on U.S. Embassy

TEHRAN, Nov. 1 (UPI) — Tens of thousands of Iranians today marched on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran shouting, "Death to Carter! Death to America!" despite a decision by religious leaders to cancel the protest.

This house of spies must be closed," shouted the demonstrators who gathered at the embassy's southern gates.

"The American Embassy must be closed." Another slogan repeated on hundreds of banners said, "Give us the shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi."

Anti-U.S. demonstrations also took place as planned in other Iranian cities.

The crowd marched on the em-

bassy despite an announcement by the Islamic clergy that the rally was canceled because the distance between the building and the beginning of the march — five miles — was too great.

The rally was partly in response to the United States decision to allow the shah to undergo cancer treatment in New York.

U.K. Cuts Welfare, Boosts Defense Outlay

LONDON, Nov. 1 — The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today announced deep cuts in public spending that will significantly curtail Britain's welfare-state services in the fiscal year starting next April 1.

Major cuts will affect education, health, housing, public transportation, social work, and government aid to local governments, shifting some of the burden of paying for these services from the national government to individual Britons.

Mrs. Thatcher's government is also cutting foreign-aid spending, as part of an attempt to keep total expenditure to \$69.83 billion, or about the same level as the \$69.81 billion expected in the current year.

While unveiling the cuts, the government white paper announced increased spending for crime control and for defense. Military spending is being increased by the full 3 percent recommended by NATO and promised by Mrs. Thatcher earlier this year.

Protesting in Parliament, Denis

Healey, of the opposition Labor Party, asked why Britain, with its severe economic problems, is increasing its defense spending by 3 percent while a much richer NATO member such as West Germany is expanding its military budget by only half as much.

BBC Subsidy

Some of the subsidy of the foreign-language broadcasts by the British Broadcasting Corp. to countries around the world is to be eliminated. The BBC will be forced to eliminate broadcasts in French, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Maltese, Burmese and Spanish, except for broadcasts to Latin America. This will leave the BBC with foreign broadcasts in 31 languages, compared to 40 for the United States and 85 for the Soviet Union.

The basic English-language worldwide service will not be affected. BBC officials said they would fight the demise of French-language broadcasts, especially in Africa, "where even the Chinese broadcast in French," a BBC spokesman said.

Under the new budget, parents and students will have to start paying for school meals, milk and transportation in many places. Patients of the National Health Service will be charged higher dental fees, and about \$1.50 instead of about 50 cents to fill a prescription. Public housing tenants will be charged higher rents, and commuters will have to pay higher train fares.

The spending cuts for fiscal 1981 are part of Mrs. Thatcher's strategy to reduce the government's role in the economy, halt soaring inflation, reduce the national budget deficit, and make possible further cuts in income taxes to stimulate Britons to work harder to rescue the ailing economy.

Angry Protests

Mrs. Thatcher had made clear that she would cut public spending, and had already begun doing so. But the nearly \$8 billion in cuts revealed today touched off immediate angry protests from the Labor Party, trade unions, local government officials, educators, and social service officials.

The protests are expected to grow as the cuts take effect during the coming year. They will challenge Mrs. Thatcher's resolve to stick with her tough economic strategy.

The budget cuts come against a background of 17-percent inflation, business community predictions of a sharply worsening recession here next year, and a recent drop in the value of the pound sterling.

Mr. Healey, who was chancellor of the exchequer in the Labor government that the Conservatives replaced in May, had planned to increase government spending next

Carter Backs \$1.5 Billion Chrysler Plan

By Owen Ullmann
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP) — The Carter administration, saying that economic stability must be preserved, today asked Congress to approve up to \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees to help Chrysler Corp. avert bankruptcy.

The proposed figure is roughly double the sum that the administration previously indicated it would be willing to seek from Congress to keep the third-largest U.S. automaker afloat.

The aid package — the largest proposed financial bail-out of a U.S. corporation in history — is intended to "make sure this industry remains a viable part of our economy," William Miller, the treasury secretary, said at a news conference.

Mr. Miller said that bankruptcy would have a serious impact on cities and states in which Chrysler plants are situated. Bankruptcy brings the risk of "substantial unemployment [and] economic disruption and would affect the stability of our overall economic situation," he said.

Details of the proposal were sent to Congress. Mr. Miller said that "ideally, this legislation should be

enacted before Congress goes home this fall."

Initial congressional reaction generally was favorable. The chairman of Chrysler Corp., Lee Iacocca, called the administration plan "good news for Chrysler and all the people of this country." Mr. Iacocca predicted that "Chrysler's future as a strong competitor will be assured."

Mr. Miller warned that Chrysler stockholders would be "last on the totem pole" in considerations involving federal loan guarantees and that they probably would have to forego dividends. Later today Chrysler's board voted to defer payment of the fourth-quarter dividend on preferred shares. It said that additional preferred shares might be issued, in which case it would consider the resumption of preferred-share dividends.

In a letter outlining the proposal to President Carter and congressional leaders, Mr. Miller said: "The Chrysler Corp. Loan Guarantee Act of 1979 reflects the administration's decision to recommend financing assistance . . . to avoid the adverse impact that a Chrysler failure would have on its employees and those of its suppliers and dealers, and especially the local economy of Detroit, the state of Michigan and Detroit region."

"The act should ensure that strong competition will continue among the automobile producers with consequent benefits to the American people."

Mr. Miller said that the loan guarantees were conditional on Chrysler raising \$1.5 billion in unguaranteed financing on its own by disposing of assets and obtaining financial contributions or concessions from persons with an economic stake in the company.

Mr. Miller's reference obviously included the United Auto Workers union, which already has agreed on a three-year contract containing \$403 million in concessions to help Chrysler. The union president, Douglas Fraser, expressed satisfaction with the size of the administration aid package, but said that "if they are going to ask for more, it's not going to be in terms of tampering with the contract."

Mr. Miller said that Chrysler also would be required to present a "satisfactory four-year operating plan showing its ability to operate as a going concern through Dec. 31, 1983, and after such date without additional federal assistance."

Mr. Miller said that the loan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Mamie Eisenhower Is Dead at Age 82

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP) — Her first lady Mamie Eisenhower died in her sleep here today after a long illness.

Mrs. Eisenhower suffered a stroke Sept. 25 and was brought to hospital here by ambulance. She died at her home in Gettysburg, Pa., stroke paralyzed her right arm and impaired the use of her right

Mrs. Eisenhower will be buried by her husband, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a chapel on the grounds of the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kan. The funeral will be Saturday noon.

States was fond of saying that "like fights the wars; I turn the lamb chops."

She was speaking figuratively, not only because she was, by her own admission, "a very terrible cook," but also because she was always able, in an unobtrusive way, to marshal large banquets and receptions in the line of official duty.

In more than 53 years of marriage to Eisenhower, Mamie, as ordinary citizens liked to call her, lived a nomadic existence, moving in and out of at least two dozen homes, depending on her husband's Army duties.

Times were especially bleak for her in World War II, for while Eisenhower was winning fame as the hero of European liberation from the Nazis, she was a lonely "war widow" in a Washington hotel suite.

Summing up her marriage, Mamie Eisenhower wrote in 1970: "We had our disappointments and our

troubles, some of them devastating, yet between us there was a deep understanding, a feeling of contentment in each other's company."

Mamie Eisenhower — born on Nov. 14, 1896, and known as Mamie from the outset — was the daughter of John Sheldon Doud, a well-to-do meat packer, and Elvira Mathilda Carlson Doud.

Mr. Doud, who in 1905 built a spacious home for his family in Denver, took pleasure in spoiling his four daughters. Mamie was sent to finishing school, but, after barely squeaking through, she talked her father out of enrolling her in college.

The Douds were visiting relatives in San Antonio when Mamie and 2d Lt. Dwight D. Eisenhower were introduced in 1915. On July 1, 1916, the two were married over her father's protests. He thought she was marrying beneath her. The couple set up housekeeping in two rooms at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, near-



Mamie Eisenhower

ing on the young officer's \$150-a-month pay.

Mrs. Eisenhower made do, with some financial help from her family, at Army base homes in the Panama Canal Zone, Colorado, Kansas, and Texas.

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Inflation Reaches China: Food Prices Raised by as Much as 33%

By Jay Mathews
PEKING, Nov. 1 (WP) — China announced its first major food price increase in 30 years, raising an unprecedented 30 to 33 percent the prices of a wide range of foodstuffs in a country that has long been plagued by its immiserating Western-style inflation.

Prices will climb as much as 33 percent for pork, beef, mutton, dairy, eggs, vegetables, fish and oil, according to a joint circular of the government and the Communist Party reported on the front pages of newspapers here today. About 10 million city workers will get a 30 monthly subsidy — which is out 10 percent of the average wage — and 40 percent of them will get an additional 10 percent to help them blow the announcement.

The announcement reflects a

landmark decision to try to narrow the gap in living standards between the cities and the countryside, where government payments to peasants for farm goods have recently been increased by at least 20 percent.

Initial reaction from Chinese in Peking indicated that the price increases will not make the government more popular with the workers on whom it depends for the success of its modernization program. "It's just too tight," an office worker said. "They could have just raised the amounts paid to peasants by 5 percent, instead of this. Peasants in the city suburbs already live better than city people do."

The decision goes to the heart of the Chinese government's dilemma in attempting to increase farm production with incentives for peasants

while not cutting living standards in the cities. Chinese economists argue that higher prices might not only ease the socially explosive gap between farm and city life, but solve a major economic complaint of all Chinese — not enough goods to buy with the money they are making now.

The announcement emphasized that there would be no increase in the price of grain, which provides the bulk of the average Chinese diet in the form of rice, noodles, grain or bread. The government began earlier this year to pay peasants 20 percent more for their state quota of grain and 50 percent more for grain sold to the state above the quota. This and several other statements in the official press today indicated that the government will risk at least a temporary deficit to keep ur-

ban prices from rising even higher.

The director of the Commodity Prices Bureau, Liu Zhifeng, said that the state expects to earn an additional \$3.3 billion from the increase in nonstate food prices, but has to pay out an additional \$3.9 billion in allowances to workers to cover the price rises.

"Since the founding of New China," said the Chinese news agency, referring to the Communist victory here in 1949, "prices on the Chinese market have basically been stable." But since March, it said, purchase prices for 18 major farm products have increased. From April to September, the government lost about \$1.2 billion on pork, beef, cattle, mutton and goats, it said.

Even after the increases, prices here will continue to reflect the low living standards and be far below

what Americans are used to. Pork, the most popular meat in China, increases from 65 to 85 U.S. cents a pound. The government said the state will spend about \$4.4 billion to keep prices stable for grain and edible oil, both rationed here.

33% Increase

The news agency said the price rises, beginning today, would be 33 percent for pork and aquatic products, 32 percent for eggs, and roughly comparable increases for other nonstate foods. Prices of vegetables will be raised "as little as possible." Workers in northern grassland areas with less grain but more meat in their diets will get a \$5.20 monthly subsidy.

The merit-pay increase announced for 40 percent of China's 100 million urban workers is only

Overall Spending to Stay Level

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Front Threatens to Quit U.K. Talks

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders today threatened to walk out of Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks unless the British drop plans for the present white-led police force to safeguard proposed new elections.

"If Britain insists on this we will pack our bags and go," the guerrilla spokesman Eddison Zvobgo said.

But he pledged that front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo would first try in the talks to demonstrate that the British plan would not allow free and fair elections.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government, the other party at the peace-chaired talks, accepts the British plan.

Britain argues that the present police, set up when Rhodesia whites seized independence in 1965, are a disciplined force already in place.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

In Plot to Kill Park

SEOUL, Nov. 1 — South Korea's Cabinet has exonerated Gen. Chung Sung-Hwa, the army's chief of staff, of any suspicion in a plot in which President Park Chung Hee was killed, sources said today.

The reasons why Gen. Chung was cleared of suspicion, however, remained unknown.

Defense Minister Ro Jae-Hyun volunteered to a Cabinet meeting an explanation of the activities of Gen. Chung and himself on the night Mr. Park was killed, the sources said. Mr. Ro told the Cabinet that he wanted to clear up the facts about himself and Gen. Chung in view of suspicions aroused by witnesses of the events of last Friday.

After hearing Mr. Ro's detailed explanation, the Cabinet asked no questions, thereby accepting the

statement. Gen. Chung was not present at the meeting, the sources said.

Suspicion of Gen. Chung arose because of reports that the general was dining yards away from the Korean Central Intelligence Agency building in which Mr. Park was killed and rode soon after the killing with the accused assassin to army headquarters. Kim Jae Kyu, then KCIA director who was accused of killing Mr. Park, was arrested hours later in the Ministry of Defense, next door to army headquarters.

The sources were still unable to explain why Mr. Kim was allowed to remain free so long at the Ministry of Defense after driving there in his car with Gen. Chung.

Official announcements so far have mentioned Gen. Chung only in identifying him as the man who ultimately ordered Mr. Kim's arrest. No announcement so far has made any reference to Mr. Ro's activities on the night of the assassination.

Meanwhile, other sources said today that Mr. Kim's plot to assassinate President Park included plans for a possible raid by 60 or 70 heavily armed intelligence agents on an emergency Cabinet meeting after the killing.

The disclosure indicated that Mr. Kim's assassination plans were more detailed and complete than the official version has yet revealed.

The sources said that the raiding party was in place last Friday when Mr. Kim killed Mr. Park and the president's chief bodyguard, Cha Chi Chul, and a five-man Korean Central Intelligence Agency squad killed four other Park bodyguards.

Mr. Kim apparently wanted to have martial law declared and be in a position to manipulate the martial law commander, the sources said.

The raiding party was to attack the Cabinet if it failed to impose martial law at its emergency session, the sources said. The Cabinet

Another Marine Dies From Japan Injuries

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 1 (AP) — Another U.S. Marine died here yesterday of injuries received in a fire in Japan.

The Marines were injured when a typhoon struck a Marine base on Oct. 19, bursting a fuel storage tank and causing the fatal fire. Thirty-eight Marines were airlifted to a burn treatment center here. One died en route and another died here on Oct. 25.

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Rounds Land in Thailand

Vietnamese Said to Shell Guerrillas on Thai Border

BANGKOK, Nov. 1 (AP) — Vietnamese-led forces in Cambodia mounted fresh artillery and mortar attacks today against Khmer Rouge and anti-communist forces on the border with Thailand, military sources said.

Thai military sources said 13 mortar and artillery shells fell just inside Thailand near a big concentration of Khmer Rouge (Free Cambodia) and Cambodian civilians north of the border town of Aranyaprathet. There were no casualties or damage.

At least 16 persons, mainly Cambodians, have been killed in similar shelling in the past two weeks. Thai military sources said that more than 100,000 Cambodians are gathering in areas opposite Ban Nonmarkom and could escape to Thailand if threatened by the intensified Vietnamese military operation.

The campaign, started early last month, has pushed about 80,000 Cambodian refugees into Thailand, although about 30,000 Khmer Rouge soldiers later returned rather than move to a temporary camp further inside Thailand.

The Khmer Rouge support Pol Pot, who was ousted last winter by Vietnamese-led forces and replaced

by Heng Samrin. Anti-communist nationalist fighters calling themselves the Khmer Serei announced a merger this week with the Khmer Rouge to drive the Vietnamese from Cambodia.

Campaign Planned

In Washington, officials said the United States and other Western countries are planning a worldwide publicity campaign to pressure the Cambodian regime into accepting international famine relief for the refugees.

U.S. officials said one idea involves a "mercy convoy" of ships loaded with food and medicine. In Moscow, the Soviet Union said today that it has provided Cambodia with 200,000 tons of food this year since Vietnam occupied the country and set up a pro-Moscow regime. Tass went on to accuse the United States of conspiring with China to cause the "Kampuchean (Cambodian) tragedy."

A Tass commentator said, "How can one [a Cambodian] believe in American 'charity' if the lion's share of the supplies go to the enemies of the Kampuchean people?"

Joint Effort Urged

In Washington, a coalition of House members urged President Carter today to seek a joint U.S.-Soviet airlift of food, trucks and medicine to save starving Cambodians.

They said there is no guarantee that the Soviet Union would accept the plan but the Soviet Union is already transporting planes into Cambodia and "we believe they would at least consider close cooperation."

In another development, Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd scheduled action for tomorrow on a bill to clear \$30 million or more for Mr. Carter's pledge of \$69 million for an international relief effort in Cambodia.

Dissident Is Said Held in Lithuania

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Soviet authorities in Lithuania have detained economist Antanas Terleckas for dissent activities, dissident sources said here today.

Mr. Terleckas was arrested Tuesday after his home was searched last month, they said. The exact charges against him were not known.

The sources said that Mr. Terleckas was involved in publishing underground literature and was active on behalf of imprisoned dissidents.



HUG FOR HENRY — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger gets hung from comedian Danny Kaye at Washington dinner promoting Mr. Kissinger's recently published memoirs.

News Analysis

Salvadoran Junta Fights Off Extremists

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1 (NYT) — The current wave of political violence in El Salvador appears to reflect a decision by extreme leftist groups to undermine the authority of the country's new government before it can gain popular support.

Some independent analysts in El Salvador believe that the extreme left is trying to force the two-week-old government into repression and thereby prolong a state of political turmoil that it can exploit.

It is a fact that the extreme left flourished under the hard-line government of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero, which was ousted by young army officers on Oct. 15. Not only were three guerrilla groups active, but militant coalitions of peasants, workers and students gained popular support as the only political organizations willing to challenge the dictatorship.

The bloodless coup was aimed at averting a Nicaraguan-style popular insurrection by paving the way for free elections soon. The junta of two colonels and three liberal civil-

ians invited well-known moderate opponents of the ousted regime to join the new Cabinet.

Cautious support for the junta came from left-leaning sectors of the Roman Catholic Church, liberal businessmen and a left-of-center political coalition known as the Popular Forum, which includes Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and the country's pro-Soviet Communist Party.

But the extreme left, charging that the coup was sponsored by the United States, denounced the new junta and launched a series of actions, including assassinations, bombings, sit-ins at churches and the occupation of the Economy Ministry and the Labor Ministry.

The situation is further complicated by sharp divisions within the extreme left. At least three organizations are active.

The 70,000-member Popular Revolutionary Bloc, which occupied the two ministries last week to press a demand for 100-percent wage increases for workers and a reduction in the prices of basic consumer products, favors the strategy of a "prolonged popular war" to bring socialism to El Salvador. The other two main groups, clearly influenced by the Nicaraguan experience, have called for a popular insurrection.

Support for the extreme left appears to be waning in a populace exhausted by years of repression and violence and hopeful of a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Despite the tense atmosphere, more than 100,000 people turned out last Thursday to welcome home Jose Napoleon Duarte, the populist Christian Democratic leader, from seven years of exile in Venezuela.

Mr. Duarte was deported from El Salvador after the army apparently resorted to fraud to block his victory in the 1972 presidential elections.

Archbishop Applauded Independent analysts pointed out that Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was warmly applauded by the congregation when he criticized the intransigence of the extreme left during his sermon on Sunday. Because of his outspoken advocacy of human rights, the archbishop, who is not related to the ousted president, had long been identified with the country's popular organizations.

The new government is still struggling to establish its credentials, burdened as it has been from the start with a need to explain the whereabouts of 276 people who "disappeared" after arrest during the last six years. None have been found in the country's jails, and

many are believed to have been killed. So far the junta has been unable to find their bodies.

The junta has yet to consolidate its power sufficiently to control the country's security forces fully and to purge them of soldiers believed responsible for past acts of brutality.

Given the level of leftist agitation, the junta has barely had time to address itself to the promises of sweeping political, economic and social reforms contained in the proclamation issued by the young army officers who ousted Gen. Romero. Sources close to the junta say that it remains committed to a program that includes freedom for all parties and unions, control of inflation, and initiation of a much-needed land reform.

There is no truce in sight with the extreme left, but a popular insurrection is given little chance of success. Speculation has mounted in El Salvador that the new junta might be overthrown by an extreme rightist group. For the moment, the officers who took over on Oct. 15 seem strong enough to stay in power.

14 Slayings Reported in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 1 (UPI) — At least 14 persons were reported killed yesterday in continuing violence here, and the U.S. Embassy stepped up security precautions today because of attacks by extreme leftists against foreign diplomatic missions.

Six national guardsmen were killed and two seriously wounded in an ambush at Zacatecoluca, 30 miles southeast of here, the ruling junta said in a communique. Extreme leftists are fighting the junta that overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero on Oct. 15, but no organization claimed responsibility for the ambush.

Raiders believed to be from the underground Popular Liberation Forces raided a farmhouse 40 miles northwest of here yesterday, killing a former member of the national guard and a teen-age relative, authorities said.

In central San Salvador, government soldiers yesterday fired on 1,000 leftists demonstrating at the call of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, which said that six demonstrators were killed.

Late yesterday, eight unidentified terrorists in military uniforms kidnapped one of the country's wealthiest industrialists, Jaime Hill, 36, a member of one of the 14 coffee-growing families who virtually control El Salvador's economy.

Other gunmen sprayed the Guatemalan Embassy with machine-gun fire, causing no casualties. The National Armed Forces for Resistance, one of several extreme-leftist terrorist groups, later claimed responsibility, accusing Guatemala of giving shelter to the ousted Gen. Romero.

Twenty Salvadoran troops joined U.S. Marines guarding the U.S. Embassy, where several hundred demonstrators tried to storm the gates on Tuesday. The guardsmen, sent at the embassy's request, were prepared to shoot at demonstrators, U.S. officials said. The embassy braced for more violence in connection with a funeral march today for victims of earlier shootings.

2 Killed by Raiders in E. Turkish Town ISTANBUL, Nov. 1 (AP) — Gunmen killed a worker and a high school teacher in two raids today in the eastern town of Igdir, police said.

The worker, described as a rightist, was cut down by automatic fire in front of his home. Later, in apparent retaliation, masked men raided a social club, killing the teacher and injuring another man.

Brzezinski Carries Warning to Algeria Against 'Military Solution' in Sahara, President

By Flora Lewis

ALGIERS, Nov. 1 (NYT) — Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, said yesterday that he came here to tell Algeria, on behalf of Mr. Carter, that the United States favored a political solution of the Algerian-Moroccan struggle over the Western Sahara, but that Washington would not stand by and see a military solution imposed on Morocco.

Mr. Brzezinski arrived from Washington yesterday for celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution against French rule.

The trip, coming two weeks after a White House decision to provide arms to Morocco for use in the Sahara, was described as an important symbolic gesture from the president, with two basic messages:

One was to assure Algeria that the United States was eager to improve political and economic relations and regarded as constructive Algeria's role in the movement of nations professing nonalignment.

Standing by Friends Mr. Brzezinski said that the United States did not intend to propose that it mediate in the Sahara war nor offer any prescription for its settlement. But he said Washington was convinced that neither side could win a military victory and that a political solution was necessary.

The second basic point, he said, was that the United States would not let its friends be overrun, and that it wanted to make this clear to countries that might menace them.

Mr. Brzezinski named Israel, Thailand and South Korea as examples of this determination, as well as Morocco. He said that the struggle had worldwide significance and was not limited to northwest Africa.

In an informal interview in the Moorish gardens of the U.S. Embassy, overlooking the Bay of Algiers, Mr. Brzezinski developed the administration's position on "non-alignment."

Mr. Brzezinski said that his presence here was a symbol of Mr. Carter's acceptance of the non-aligned movement, as long as it was genuinely nonaligned and independent. Algeria and Yugoslavia had an important role to play in it, he said, adding that Algeria was truly independent. Unlike Cuba, it was not a tool of others, he said.

The Cuban role, attempting to link the nonaligned group to Moscow, was a temporary aberration, in Mr. Brzezinski's view. It did not serve the real interests of the movement's members, he said, and was not permanent.

Mr. Brzezinski said the United States accepted the end of the "Eurocentric era" of the world. By the end of the century, 85 percent of the world population will be in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and they will be politically organized. The United States will have to work constructively with them, he said.

The United States, Mr. Brzezinski added, was not trying to build dams against the forces of history but was trying rather to channel these forces in a positive direction.

Mr. Brzezinski will talk with the foreign minister and probably other officials. But it is not yet known whether he will see any of the delegates to the festival marking the

start of Algerian guerrilla activity in 1954.

Algeria Displays Arms ALGIERS, Nov. 1 (AP) — Talk of war in North Africa. Mr. Brzezinski met today with Premier Mehdi Bazargan, U.S. officials here said that this was the first time these weapons had long been understood that sophisticated arms were here.

The parade also contained a jet-carrying helicopter, gun, and a host of highly mobile air that tended to confirm that Algeria, backed by the Soviet Union, is strongest military power in North Africa.

Brzezinski, Bazargan Meet ALGIERS, Nov. 1 (AP) — Brzezinski met today with Premier Mehdi Bazargan, U.S. officials here said. No details of the were available.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ibra Yazdi said that relations with United States were "very cool" that the admission to a U.S. hotel of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, deposed shah, had not helped.

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Guerrillas Trade Fire in Lebanon; 2 Reported Dead

BEIRUT, Nov. 1 (AP) — Guerrillas of the Syrian-backed Palestinian Saiga group today traded heavy machine-gun fire and rocket-propelled grenades with gunmen of the National Syrian Social Party. Two men were killed and seven injured, witnesses said.

One man was killed on each side and seven members of the Syrian Social Party were injured, a resident said. The clash took place in the Seif area on the old Beirut-Sidon road, southeast of the capital.

Troops of the Arab deterrent force surrounded the area to prevent the violence from spilling over to other areas.

Other witnesses said that Saiga guerrillas had surrounded a main office of the Syrian Social Party in the Seif area.

In downtown Beirut, explosions and heavy machine-gun fire resounded through the night and until noon today. Beirut's state-controlled radio said. It also reported that Lebanese leftists had gone on alert in Bashoura, a Moslem quarter adjacent to the downtown area.

UN Food Aid Grants Total \$131.2 Million

ROME, Nov. 1 (AP) — The United Nations World Food Program yesterday approved \$131.2 million worth of food aid for development projects in 11 countries including Bangladesh, Egypt and Vietnam.

Bangladesh received the biggest share, \$43.7 million, for land and water development. Egypt will receive \$20.9 million for land development and settlement and Vietnam will get \$7.5 million for dune and hill reforestation.

Congress Asked to Vote Chrysler Loan Guarantee

(Continued from Page 1)

guarantees would provide the cornerstone around which a financing plan could be developed to keep the corporation solvent. At the same time, he said, the proposed legislation would adequately protect the national interest.

"Last Chance" Rep. William Moorhead, D-Pa., urged that congressional work on the administration proposal begin immediately. "I think that this is it," he said. "They have with this amount of money or they don't come back to me, at least, in the Congress."

The plan was endorsed by members of the Michigan congressional delegation, with predictions of swift approval. Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said that the House would

take up the Chrysler bill before the mid-December target date for congressional adjournment.

Sen. Donald Riegle, D-Mich., said that the deal package would be earmarked to reimburse Chrysler to help it compete with Japan and Germany in production of fuel-efficient, front-wheel-drive cars.

The White House had been under increasing pressure from some members of Congress to put its proposal on the table before Chrysler's financial troubles became insurmountable.

The automaker's third-quarter losses, announced Tuesday, were a staggering \$467.9 million, the largest deficit ever for any U.S. corporation. It brought the firm's losses for the first nine months year to \$743.3 million. Losses for all of 1979 are projected at about \$1 billion.

The proposed legislation stipulates that before issuing loan guarantees the treasury secretary require that the payment of dividends on any common or preferred stock be prohibited subject to certain exclusions.

It says that this prohibition can be waived in cases that would help Chrysler obtain financing, or if there were a reasonable prospect of Chrysler paying dividends and still repaying the guaranteed loans.

U.S. Satellite Expected To Fall This Weekend WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP) — Pegasus-2, a 23,000-pound U.S. satellite, is expected to fall from orbit and plunge into the earth's atmosphere late Saturday or early Sunday, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today. A NASA spokesman said that the exact time and place of re-entry will not be known "until the end."

NASA officials have estimated that about 21,400 pounds of the satellite will be destroyed by heat caused by the friction of falling through the atmosphere. About 1,600 pounds of debris may survive the fall.

Senegal Ruler in Greece ATHENS, Nov. 1 (AP) — President Leopold Senghor of Senegal arrived here today for three days of talks with Greek officials.

Ohira, Foes Fail To End Dispute On Party Leader TOKYO, Nov. 1 (NYT) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira of Japan today met with dissent leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in an attempt, so far futile, to reach agreement with the conservative group that has paralyzed Parliament and prevented the election of a head of government.

After a mediator failed to bring the factions together, Mr. Ohira met with former premiers Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, and a former secretary-general of the party, Yasuhiro Nakasone, who have been leading a campaign to oust Mr. Ohira from his posts as party chief and government leader.

Supporters of the three dissent leaders barricaded an eight-floor hallway of the party headquarters with chairs and sofa cushions to prevent Mr. Ohira and his backers in the Liberal Democratic caucus from meeting to plan a defense of the premier. As a result, the meeting was cancelled.

Mr. Ohira and his Cabinet submitted their formal resignations to Parliament on Tuesday, but are staying in office as caretakers until a premier is elected. With the opposition parties even more deeply divided than the Liberal Democrats, the position will go to the candidate put up by the Liberal Democrats as the majority party.

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The worker, described as a rightist, was cut down by automatic fire in front of his home. Later, in apparent retaliation, masked men raided a social club, killing the teacher and injuring another man.

1 Killed in S. Africa Fire DURBAN, South Africa, Nov. 1 (AP) — A 60-year-old woman died and 40 huts were destroyed in a squatters' camp near Umbogintwini during a fire early today.

Bolivian Soldiers Fire Into the Air and Into Crowds as Demonstrators Protested the Coup in La Paz

Col. Natusch Seized his Opportunity Troops from one of two regiments garrisoned in La Paz moved at about 4 this morning. An hour later tanks surrounded the presidential palace and the Congress.

If the coup succeeds, Bolivia's experiment with democracy may be over.

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REMEMBER WHEN PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS HAD EVERYTHING EXCEPT A NEW LUXURY HOTEL?

Now this world-famous boulevard has the lively new Hyatt Regency Nice. A superb hotel, with its facade turned to the sea, its private terraces caressed by Mediterranean breezes. With 335 rooms, gourmet restaurant, roof-top pool, sauna, massage, indoor parking. Definitely Nice's nicest and newest!

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Minority Leader

Baker Declares Candidacy
in U.S. Presidential Race

By Donald M. Rochberg

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP) — Sen. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., today declared his candidacy for the presidency, warning that a new appeal for the de- strategic arms limitation

his family watching and supporters filing the Senate Room, Sen. Baker de- scribed himself as ready for the off- president and capable of a "new generation of

parted from the traditional of presidential an- ent speeches and devoted section of his brief state- the proposed SALT-2 treat- the United States and a Union. "Approval of the Panama Canal treaties, but he is a leader of the opposition to SALT- 2. He contends that the arms con- trol agreement cannot win approval without substantial changes.

On economic issues, Sen. Baker supports proposals to require that deficit spending be approved by a two-thirds majority in Congress rather than the simple majority now required.

Sen. Baker said that Ronald Reagan was the front-runner in the Republican race. Mr. Reagan, a former governor of California, is expected to announce his candidacy later this month.

whether he still believed automobile accidents at accident in 1969 in- Sen. Kennedy was not a issue in the presidential a, Sen. Baker replied: "It is id issue in this campaign. ness of politics has become and nasty. It is so person- don't find some way to d politics in the United body worth their salt is compe- I not suggest, I will not en- others to discuss, I will not anyone in my organ- or indirect trauma, trag- an issue in this

Baker said that the nation president who would "face realities of a Soviet for- that probes every weak- fills every vacuum, a presi- on defenses strong through the next generation as the confidence to stand in. I am ready to be that

go said that he could bring action" and deal with di- problems and described him- "articulate enough, tough

15 Talks Signal Better North-South Ties

y David F. Belnap
Z. Bolivia, Nov. 1 — Some signs for an end to years of la- tion politics between the United States and the United States in an Organization of in States conference that after 10 days of meetings

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major resolution adopted by ference on its last day con- bopful signs for greater co- on. Called the Declaration Paz, the resolution was billed neprint for relations between ted States and Latin Amer- 1980s.

declaration contained a lot rhetoric common to such sies, and it repeated many of its on which the inter-Ameri- sion is based, such as nonin- by one country in the af- f another, the peaceful settle- of conflicts between nations in end to colonialism in the

it also drew a consensus on desirability of democracy, a rights and disarmament in a 1 where many countries are ed for being dictatorships, lating human rights and for g excessive amounts of mili- tary hardware.

del de la Colina, a delegate longtime member of Mexico's matic corps, was encouraged e declaration's commitment to gical pluralism. "We must a hemisphere in which free- of ideas is stressed," he said. e, de la Colina noted that "the bean question could have nasty, but it was handled with at desire to achieve construc- ends." He was referring to a

ustralia Extends Zone

INBERRA, Australia, Nov. 1 ters) — Australia today en- d its fishing zone from 12 to nautical miles. The new limit, a came into force at midnight, foreign vessels unless they have granted access by the govern-

enough, honest enough, pas- sionate enough, young enough, experienced enough" to provide the leadership that the nation needed.

In an appeal to fellow Republi- cans, Sen. Baker said that he could win votes "in the South and in the North, on the farms and in the cities, with the whites and with the blacks, with the old and with the young."

Sen. Baker, who will be 54 on Nov. 15, was the eighth person to declare his candidacy for the Re- publican nomination. He has been campaigning for months, however, and referred to today's formal an- nouncement as a celebration after the fact.

Sen. Baker played a crucial role in helping the administration win the votes needed for the approval of the Panama Canal treaties, but he is a leader of the opposition to SALT- 2. He contends that the arms con- trol agreement cannot win approval without substantial changes.

On economic issues, Sen. Baker supports proposals to require that deficit spending be approved by a two-thirds majority in Congress rather than the simple majority now required.

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Portable Plane,
Backyard Hangar

Chris Baker demonstrates his collapsible aircraft, "The Flying Fledgling," in Stratford-on-Avon, England. The plane has a 350-cc engine that runs on alcohol. It has a top speed of 45 mph and can stay aloft for 4½ hours. The craft is light enough to be carried back home at the end of the afternoon.



Supporting MX Missile System

Senators Add 'Reservations' to SALT-2

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a reservation to the SALT-2 treaty that would declare that the United States considers its proposed new MX missile system to be fully per- mitted by the treaty. The Carter ad- ministration has said that a formal clarification of this kind is unneces- sary.

The committee also passed reser- vations to the treaty declaring that it and its accompanying protocol cannot be extended beyond their expiration dates at the end of 1985 and 1981, respectively.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., has proposed an amendment to SALT-2 that would require suc- cessful completion of Soviet-U.S. ne- gotiations on substantial arms re- ductions by the end of 1981, or SALT-2 would lapse at that time. Sen. Moynihan thinks an approach of this kind embodying a firm deadline would appeal to many senators of various political persuasions.

While the committee continued its slow review of the treaty, a bi- partisan group of six known sup- porters called a joint news con- ference to declare their endorsement of SALT-2. Sen. Chafee, principal spokesman for the group, said that Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the majority whip and a key SALT sup- porter, had recently suggested that such a joint statement might im- prove the treaty's prospects.

Several of the senators predicted dire consequences if the Senate re- jects the treaty. "I simply cannot imagine the disastrous result that would follow," rejection, Sen. Chafee said. The others in the group were Sens. John Melcher, D-

Mont. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., Charles Percy, R-Ill., and Robert Stafford, R-Vt.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., at- tacked White House counsel Lloyd Cutler at yesterday's session, and asserted that the sessions are loaded in favor of SALT-2. Sens. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., and Joseph Biden Jr., D-Del., rebuked Sen. Helms for his comments.

The McGovern proposal, offered jointly with Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I., is weaker than the proposal by some other senators on the issue of substantial arms reductions in any SALT-3 agreement.

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Commenting on Three Mile Island Report

Panel Says It Backs U.S. Nuclear Pause

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP) — The 12 members of the presidential commission that investigated the Three Mile Island accident told Congress yesterday that they feel their recommendations on nuclear power come close to calling for a temporary halt to nuclear construc- tion.

"I don't think the impact of our recommendations is fully appreci- ated," John Kemeny, chairman of the White House commission and president of Dartmouth College, told a joint hearing of the Senate and House subcommittees whose juris- diction is nuclear energy oversight.

"We have recommended that no new licenses be issued unless certain things happen, unless licenses [uti- lities] raise safety standards, get the approval of state and local emer- gency [evacuation] plans and con- form to new siting requirements."

"We are, in fact, calling for what I would call a moratorium," said Theodore Taylor, a commission member and a physics professor at Princeton University. "Look care- fully at our recommendation, which says no new licenses of any kind un- til certain things are done, until an emergency plan is approved by the states. These emergency analyses have never been done before."

Stand Defended

The commissioners defended their action in not recommending a formal halt to nuclear power con- struction in the United States, say- ing that they found it impossible to call for a moratorium whose con- ditions they could not know, predict or help form.

"It's easy to say, let's start the moratorium," Mr. Kemeny told the two subcommittees, chaired by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., and Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz. "But how do you do that? Do you tie it to a siting policy? How long do you make it? We never could get one vote more than six on any single moratorium recommendation."

The 12-member commission voted on at least three versions of a construction moratorium: one that would have halted construction for two years, another that would have halted construction while a new sit- ing policy was hammered out and a third that would have stopped nu- clear power construction indefinitely. All failed to win a majority.

The commission was just as staunch in its defense of a recom- mendation that the NRC be abol- ished, even in the face of criticism of the move by key senators and members of Congress on the two oversight subcommittees.

New Agency Proposed

The commission proposed a new agency run by a single administra- tor instead of five commissioners — to be inside the executive branch in- stead of outside as an independent regulatory agency. The commission urged making the NRC more like the Food and Drug Administration or the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Such agencies are quite vulnera- ble to political direction from the White House and other executive agencies," said Sen. Jennings Ran- dolph, D-W. Va. "Is it appropriate to have nuclear regulation subject to such pressure?"

The commissioners replied that they recommended a "restructur- ing" of the NRC together with es- tablishment of a nuclear oversight committee appointed by the presi- dent and reporting to the president and Congress on the safety per- formance of the industry and the newly created agency in the execu- tive branch.

"We would not buy one without the other," Mr. Kemeny said. "The two would have to be a package deal to work effectively."

"We want this oversight commit- tee to report to the American people what has been the response of its nuclear regulatory agency," Mr.

Taylor said. "We need a time of probation for the nuclear industry and we need to have a basis for the public to determine if the delin- quent should be kicked out of school or allowed to continue."

Communication Criticized

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT) — Minutes before President Carter arrived at the site of the nuclear ac- cident at Three Mile Island on April 1, a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and three staff members assembled at the Harrisburg, Pa., airport to greet the president. But they could not agree on how to brief him for his forth- coming news conference.

A technician, citing the opinion

of experts around the country, said that Mr. Carter should be told that a gas bubble in the reactor vessel was becoming potentially explosive. The chief technical adviser disputed this, and they continued to argue until the president arrived. They gave him both views, emphasizing the more reassuring one.

It turned out later that the ex- perts who believed a hydrogen ex- plosion was a real possibility had made an error in their calculations and that their opinion that a hydro- gen explosion might occur within a few days — a view that a news ar- ticle by The Associated Press carried around the country — was inaccurate.

Details of the incident appear in a report released yesterday that was prepared by the staff of the Public's Right to Information study group of the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island.

Their point is not that the experts made mistakes, but that there was such lack of communication among them that for days the public got a series of contradictory reports about the accident and about how serious the health risks were.

The 308-page report describes a lack of communication between technicians and public information spokesmen and a resulting loss of credibility in almost anything that officials at Metropolitan Edison, the company that ran the reactor, had to say.

The fact that many of the 300 re- porters who came from around the world did not have any background in nuclear power added to the con- fusion and deprived the public of knowledge that would help in evalu- ating health risks, the report said.

The department will use evidence gathered during a special investi- gation ordered last spring by Pres- ident Carter to charge the com- panies with violations that might have contributed to the long gasoline lines earlier this year.

Under the direction of the de- partment's special counsel, Paul Bloom, dozens of auditors exam- ined inventory records and other documents and filings of the top 15 oil companies.

The department concentrated on three types of violations that also will likely be the focus of the al- legations eventually filed, the sources said.

Did the major oil companies give retailers and resellers their proper allocations? There were charges, for example, that some major oil companies were deliberately holding back allocations to inde- pendent dealers in favor of the company-owned retailers. Such a system would have created spot shortages that the allocation system was de- signed to prevent.

Were the monthly supply and allocation statements provided by the companies accurate? The De- partment of Energy apparently has found computation errors in some oil company filings that were sup- posed to show how much oil was being allocated to customers.

Did the companies give the government accurate inventory in- formation? This aspect of the probe forced investigators to look as far back in the distribution chain as the high seas. The government sought to find out if the companies under- reported their inventories by not in- cluding some crude oil that might have been in transit, or in ships waiting at ports to be unloaded.

Also under scrutiny here are un- usual production drops that occurred during the shortage. It was not as conspiracy, which would grow out of the investigation. But such a possi- bility has not been ruled out by the department's staffers.

Department of Energy sources warned that in most cases it would be virtually impossible to prove de- liberate violation by companies of the highly complex rules.

Tremor in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — A tremor shook central Yugoslavia today near Nevesinje, 40 miles south of Sarajevo. No casualties or damage were reported.

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Deficit of \$29.9 Billion

Conferees Set \$547-Billion U.S. Budget

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT) — House and Senate conferees ended a lengthy struggle yesterday and settled on a compromise federal budget for fiscal year 1980 of \$547.6 billion. The budget projects

U.S. Investigates Drug Crimes in Health Industry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — The Drug Enforcement Administration has launched a crackdown on physi- cians and pharmacists who illegally prescribe and sell \$1 billion worth of dangerous drugs a year, the Los Angeles Times reported.

DEA administrator Peter Bensinger said in an interview that 109 doctors and pharmacists suspected of major violations in 22 states will be investigated.

Mr. Bensinger described the di- version of drugs from legitimate channels at the retail level as the "lizard under the rock, the crime not in the headlines." He said that it has grown into "a billion-dollar business that affects more [pill] users than the total number of heroin addicts in the United States."

Between 250 million and 300 mil- lion doses are diverted by doctors and druggists each year out of a to- tal legitimate production of 20 bil- lion legitimate production of 20 bil- lion doses units, according to Ken- neth Durrin, DEA's director of compliance and regulatory affairs.

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a deficit of \$29.9 billion, or about \$2 billion higher than the deficit for the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30.

In a key element of the compro- mise, the House members agreed to accept sharp increases in military spending demanded by the Senate. In return, the senators accepted higher spending for such domestic programs as education, job training and welfare.

The compromise budget now must pass both the House and Sen- ate before it takes effect, and there could be objections from House lib- erals who feel that military spend- ing is too high. The fiscal year be- gan on Oct. 1, but the lack of a budget poses no practical problem and the only real deadline for final passage is the day Congress ad- journals for the year.

President Carter's original bud- get, as revised last July for updated economic forecasts, proposed \$543 billion in outlays with a deficit of \$29 billion, figures that closely resemble yesterday's compromise.

Sp

Korea After Park

For the third time since 1948, South Koreans have the chance to lay the foundations of a durable, essentially democratic state. This time, with luck and the right kind of U.S. encouragement, the cement may set.

Even before the murder of President Park Chung Hee, it was apparent that his one-man rule was obsolete in a nation that his economic policies had transformed. While economic power was diffused, political power was not. The system he created courted the violent end that not even his ring of bodyguards could prevent.

The United States has been integrally involved in South Korea since it occupied the country at the end of World War II. As a peninsula poised between China, Japan and the Soviet Union, Korea has been a fulcrum in the Asian balance of power. But though the U.S. military commitment to South Korea has been steadfast, and tested in war, U.S. political tutelage has been erratic.

South Korea's political backwardness has in part been unavoidable. Unlike Japan or Germany, Korea had virtually no parliamentary roots. For much of this century, it was a Japanese colony, before that an enfeebled monarchy.

The nation of which Syngman Rhee became president in 1948 was impoverished and rural. He thought it unready for democracy, especially since its survival was threatened by a belligerent Communist north.

The same doubt was shared by his eventual successor, Park Chung Hee. Nevertheless, under U.S. pressure, Park twice legitimized his presidency through relatively free elections. The crucial turn came in 1972 when he

rewrote the constitution to prolong and tighten his hold. His regime then was a virtual autocracy, yet one incongruously poised over a rapidly developing market economy.

Under successive five-year plans, richly supported by U.S. aid, South Korean output surged, with growth rates averaging 10 percent. By last year, South Korea's total exports were nearly \$13 billion — as against \$320 million in 1967.

Farmers, industrial workers and a new technocratic class, whose work made the miracle possible, have been clamoring for political power. This has been the fuel for the discontent that troubled Park's regime. It is now clear that the debate over what to do extended even to his inner circle, and may have prompted his assassination, allegedly by the chief of his intelligence agency.

What happens next plainly depends on the military junta in control. Park was trained in the Japanese Imperial Army; most of his younger key commanders received their training in the United States. They are more a professional than a political high command. Their task is to decide what kind of constitution fits the needs of an increasingly industrialized state.

When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is in Seoul to attend President Park's funeral, he will have an opportunity to test the attitudes of Park's successors. It would be presumptuous for Americans to interfere in the competition for power now begun. But Americans have earned the right to ask for a fair contest that satisfies democratic aspirations too long frustrated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Money Worries

Nervous tremors keep racing through the U.S. economy. Gold prices leap feverishly up and down. The country's tenth largest manufacturing company, Chrysler, reports unprecedented losses. In Washington, there are signs that the boom in real estate has crested. Interest rates have risen to record levels. In response, the stock market has dropped sharply and some borrowers are having trouble finding money at any price. The close coincidence with the anniversary of the Great Crash of 1929 has amplified anxieties and pressed that inevitable question: Will it happen again?

No, it won't — not the 1929 kind of crash. Modern governments have unlimited capacity to prevent the collapse of domestic credit — please note the adjective — that followed the traditional panic. Governments occasionally let a bank fail, as a warning to reckless management, but they protect the depositors. The most familiar of disasters won't repeat itself. But there are other kinds of disaster about which you can't be quite so sure. In particular, there are three sources of serious economic disruption that Americans ought to worry about.

The public enthusiasm for combating inflation seems to be diminishing — especially now that the tightening of credit is starting to hurt. You can already hear the cry: Inflation's been high for years and, since most people are getting along all right, why fight it? The answer is that, unfortunately, inflation damages the long-term processes that generate jobs and raise real incomes. There are countries that have, for a time, combined high inflation and high prosperity. But it doesn't last. When a country's currency is,

like the U.S. dollar, one that foreigners hold for security and in which they do most of their international business, there's very little leeway. The decline of the British pound has repeatedly weakened the British domestic economy, and vice versa, over the past generation.

While the major countries' banking systems are perfectly solid at home, there is also a very large international system that is, in effect, under no flag at all. A Eurocurrency is the currency of one country deposited in the banks of another — and the Eurocurrency market is not regulated by anyone. Banking authorities of the leading financial centers are aware of the peril here, and have been working on cooperative arrangements to handle serious defaults or failures. But those arrangements have never been seriously tested.

Finally, and inescapably, there's oil. Driven not only by high demand but by national emotions in the exporting countries, oil prices have risen by two-thirds over the past year and are still rising. You will have observed that all of these dangers — inflation, the vulnerability of an unregulated international banking structure and oil prices — are closely related and each aggravates the others.

The international financial system is not self-regulating or self-stabilizing. During the 1930s, nobody was in charge of it and that was one reason the depression lasted so long. For nearly three decades after World War II, the United States commanded the system. Now U.S. preponderance has declined. Every government knows that a vacuum of authority exists. But so far, no one has found a way to fill it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

West German Monetary Policy

The Bundesbank's decision to raise West Germany's leading interest rates by a further percentage point . . . raises fears that the Bundesbank's tough anti-inflationary policies . . . may be preparing the way for a significant economic slowdown next year on the lines of the 1975 recession.

After four years of continuous credit easing, the Bundesbank has undoubtedly been right to step on the monetary brakes this year. The question is whether the Bundesbank is overdoing the harshness, and whether the Bonn government should be mounting a more effective fiscal attack on inflation rather than relying on the Bundesbank's interest rate policies alone.

There will be a suspicion in Washington as well as in EEC capitals . . . that the Bundesbank may be trying to have the best of all possible worlds. Improved intervention cooperation and tough interest rate policies among the major countries have led to a general calming in world exchange rate fluctuations since the U.S. dollar rescue package was launched a year ago. As part of the spirit of policy collaboration, it might have been expected that the Bundesbank would make some monetary concessions.

In fact, that has not been the case. West German monetary policy, if anything, has been more restrictive than it would have been in the absence of the stability caused by the dollar support action and the launching of the European Monetary System. The further upward twist to West German interest rates . . . will make it harder for the Fed to ease up without risking damage to the dollar.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 2, 1904

PARIS — A Herald correspondent has made a remarkable journey along the Russian front south of Mukden. His report: "The Russian front affords a stupendous martial spectacle. The Russians nightly advance mortars to batter the Japanese entrenchments. Soldiers at the front are living snugly in underground bomb shelters. The country all around is bare, the crops having for the most part been trampled upon and destroyed. Russian graves are everywhere. Figures resembling burly Chinese men dot the fields, but these are Russian soldiers in Chinese winter dress. The Chinese villagers have fled; not because of Russian cruelty, but because of bullets and shrapnel."

Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1929

BERLIN — With approximately 99 percent of the vote accounted for, unofficial figures make it plain that the Nationalist plan for a plebiscite has been victorious. Dr. Hugenberg and Adolf Hitler appear to have won their first skirmish with Socialists and moderates. For President Paul von Hindenburg will now be forced to set a day on which all German voters will be privileged to vote on a proposition repudiating the "sole guilt" clause of the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Hitler yesterday delivered an ultimatum to the former Bavarian crown prince, demanding that he immediately withdraw his opposition to the plebiscite.



Picking Apart the Failure in Poland

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — There was a bomb in the bouquet.

When, on Oct. 12, Warsaw Radio picked up a carefully hidden paragraph in the Polish Army newspaper, saying that sprays of red and white flowers had been placed on the tombs of Polish officers in the forest of Katyn, in Soviet Byelorussia, one of the most durable taboos concerning Soviet-Polish relations was shattered.

Up to that day, Polish censors had forbidden even the slightest allusion to the disappearance of 15,000 Polish officers in the Soviet Union and a *fortiori*, to Stalin's responsibility for their murder after they had been taken prisoner in September, 1939, during the joint Nazi-Soviet invasion of Poland. The only explanation accepted, among those who know of the crime, is the one offered by the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, which obstinately — but without much success — places the blame on Hitler.

After 36 years of silence, the official decision to announce that a Polish Army delegation had gone on a pilgrimage to Katyn indicates clearly who was guilty of the mass murders: It is the same power that imposed the silence.

Disintegration

Yet, the reason behind this decision to end the silence is just as clear: It is a significant and important political gesture made by a disintegrating regime toward a desperate population.

The nation has gone to the edge of civil war three times within the last 25 years (1956, 1970 and 1976), and three times the Communist regime was forced to back down and abandon unpopular programs and decisions. The flowers of Katyn were, thus, a homage to the widespread sentiment of nationalism in Poland and a tribute paid in advance to prevent a fourth civil confrontation.

The regime has economic, political and social troubles.

The rate of growth during the last six months hovered just above no growth at all. The church alone has the moral authority in the nation, all the more since the pope's trip to the country earlier this year. The illegal, but not clandestine, democratic opposition is the only center of reflection, as it searches for credible solutions to the problems as well as plans for reform. Of the opposition groups looking into the future, perhaps the most interesting is the Experience and Future Club, known as DIP, from its Polish initials. The club is made up of a number of lucid intellectuals, some of whom are close to the ruling members of the Communist Party.

Among the hundred persons who took part in the first meeting of DIP last November were two members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor in chief of the party weekly and Andrzej Wasilewski, who heads a publishing house, as well as three members of the brain trust of party leader Edward Gierek. Prof. Sylwester Zawadzki, Janusz Beksia and Antoni Rakiewicz.

There were also a number of Catholic writers and journalists present, both independent and those who are close to the pope, such as Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Andrzej Miciewski and Jacek Wozniakowski, as well as many members of the Academy of Sciences as well as several artists, such as the movie director Andrzej Wajda, who is known for his "Man of Marble."

The only way to make the United States less susceptible to dislocation by changes in the price or availability of foreign oil is to reduce its demand. The immediate ways to do

almost all Eastern European countries, it is only in Poland that persons close to the highest levels, meaning those who are directly concerned with the survival of the system, widely agree that the Soviet model of socialism in Poland is an irredeemable failure. Furthermore, the Kremlin's attitude toward Warsaw is remarkably flexible. Moscow is eager to maintain the surface calm of its satellite states, particularly in Poland, its transit zone on the "western front."

Moscow, thus, was resigned to bear the brunt of the flowers of Katyn, and has apparently decided that it can live with disaffection in Poland while continuing to suppress it at home and elsewhere, as the recent Prague trial demonstrates.

The situation must be tense, indeed, if the Kremlin is ready to display such tolerance. A Polish writer

sees events in Warsaw a bit differently. "For an independent nation," he said recently, "Poland is in a poor state. Yet, for an occupied country, things could be worse."

Poles in the street have another way of saying it: "Those who wind a watch until the spring breaks, shouldn't be given the task of repairing it. Others should try."

In other words, the party, which has had all the power until now, should agree to share it.

And this is more than a request, it is a verdict.

Alfred Jarry, the French writer, placed his play about the absurd "Jou Roi" in Poland, "that is, nowhere," he added. Today, it would be well to say: "The action takes place in Poland, that is, nowhere else . . . But for how much longer."

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U.S. Energy: Grasp the Nettles

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Anyone who thinks the United States is serious on the subject of energy should consider three recent Washington events:

• The Commerce Department reported that the United States spent \$5.8 billion on oil imports in September, the highest monthly figure in history.

• The Senate voted overwhelmingly for legislation that would let Congress block any attempt by the president to put fees on oil imports or limit their volume.

• The House, reversing an earlier decision, voted to continue price ceilings on gasoline.

Tell the World

Those three events tell us — and tell the world — that in the critical period immediately ahead, the United States will take no effective action to deal with its central energy problem. That is its dependence on increasingly costly foreign oil, a dependence that poses high political as well as economic danger.

In the long run, the United States can hope to reduce its dependence on oil imports by coming up with alternative domestic sources of supply. It is likely to be a very long run — 10 years, say, before significant quantities of synthetic fuel can be produced. That is not a reason for giving up the attempt; to the contrary, it means that diverse and determined efforts should be started. But they cannot get the United States past the crunch of the 1980s.

The only way to make the United States less susceptible to dislocation by changes in the price or availability of foreign oil is to reduce its demand. The immediate ways to do

that are no secret: let U.S. gasoline prices rise toward the European level, which is about twice that in the United States; put a heavy new tax on gasoline; ration it; put levies on oil imports.

But those are precisely the ways that Congress is not prepared to accept. Even its reluctant agreement to a standby rationing plan is conditioned on a supply crisis to serve that the country would in any event be on something like a wartime footing. As for raising the price at the gasoline pump, by either increasing the tax or removing controls, that is evidently unthinkable.

President Carter is hardly any more willing to grasp these nettles. Although he did bravely do away with crude oil price controls, he has resisted an end to retail gasoline ceilings and the accompanying system of allocations that assures inequities at any time of supply difficulty. Some senators think he privately welcomed, as a convenient escape mechanism, their vote restricting his authority to put fees on oil imports.

In shying away from the tough decisions, Congress and the president no doubt reflect public opinion. Americans resent the fact of their dependence on oil producers abroad; they do not like the idea that a political upset on the Gulf may force them into gas lines. To end that unhappy situation they are prepared to accept any burden except inconvenience.

And so there will be gas lines again: That is the general view of energy specialists in government and out. As early as next winter, trouble in one of the producing

countries, or a spread through OPEC of moves to limit production, may cut supply to the point of dislocation.

Curious Thing

The curious thing is that measures to reduce the U.S. demand for oil, through they would cause some inconvenience and require some adjustments, would so plainly benefit U.S. economic and political well-being. A big new tax on gasoline, for example, to the extent that it reduced consumption, would mean lower purchases from OPEC. Money would stay here instead of going abroad. The tax receipts could be used for domestic investment as well as programs to cushion the social impact of higher gasoline prices.

The same thing is true of longer-run measures to conserve energy: more efficient factories, insulated houses and the like. That kind of conservation, too, is likely to benefit the U.S. standard of living.

The old theory was that the more energy a society used, the more efficient it was. I think the relationship has turned around. The more energy we consume, the more it will detract from our real living standard. We have a choice between higher utility bills and more efficient houses — between investing dollars at home and sending them abroad.

Cottage Industry

The trouble is that, when it comes to the longer-run measures, conservation is a cottage industry. And it is still in a primitive state. A leading scientist in the Boston area, remarked the other day that he had been trying for two years to get convincing advice on how to make his house energy-efficient, and he was still not sure.

There are signs of hope in the longer term. Congress has stripped down the more inflated elements in President Carter's synthetic fuel program and adopted some realistic approaches. Conservation, treated as a stepchild in Carter's July energy speech, is now getting more emphasis from both Congress and the president.

But how we get past the next few years is still a mystery. Is any political leader ready to tell Americans that immediate national steps to use less foreign oil are the only paths to safety?

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Letters

Buried in Medina

In your front-page story (IHT, Oct. 25) on the former Shah of Iran, you have stated that the burial place of the prophet Mohammed is Mecca. This is incorrect. He is buried in Medina.

MUAZZAM ALI,
Secretary-General,
Islamic Press Union,
London.

"sometimes phantasmagoric" — then what words seem appropriate to describe the following possibility in 1980: John Connally, the Democratic governor of Texas who was shot alongside John Kennedy, represents the Republicans in the race for the White House against Kennedy's younger brother, Teddy?

SAM LIPSKI,
Melbourne.

Jim Brown's Past

I read with interest the article on Paul Brown's new book on the Cleveland Browns of the National Football League (IHT, Oct. 22) and as a former teammate of Jim Brown's at Manhasset High School, Long Island, N.Y., I must take exception to Coach Brown's statement that "some of [Jim's] high school teammates" often "taunted" him about his mother working as a maid in their homes. Manhasset prepped its youth for college and none of us was stupid enough to have dared to provoke Jim any further — it was devastating enough just to give him the ball in scrimmage.

NFL star Jim Brown will always be remembered by me as a solid, soft-spoken, shy, considerate guy who made me look as good as I told my kids I was.

RUSS WILKS,
Bourne End, England.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

SALT Plo

Is Europe

Being Use

By George F. Wi

WASHINGTON — Seltz bull by the horns is thing of a family tradition for Ludwig Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg.

His father, who is high on of heroes, placed (not quite enough) the bomb (not enough bomb) that almost Hitler. He was executed this, July 20, 1944.

Recently his son, a 41-year member of the West German distasteful, decided to say what Europeans feel. He said to NATO allies of the United are being ill-used by the Carministration's campaign for ration of SALT-2. The addition's latest, and probably is argument for ratification is: Do NATO collapse and the U.S. drift apart and toward the East. This argument surfaced, in July, in the first week of hearings. Secretary of State Vance was asked if NATO survive, ratification of SALT-2, paused, dramatically, then ad, lugubriously, "I don't know."

Recently this has become a tral argument for ratification. A few weeks ago, Stauffenberg became fed up with what he o, ers an argument that is pe and insulting to boot. So he p question for his government: Does the West man government know which pean governments the Carministration has in mind when sses dire warnings about NATO disintegration? The German government ans: "There is no reason whatsoever link the loyalty of member NATO, and especially the Republic of Germany, to the ratification process."

During a subsequent vi, Washington, Stauffenberg charged that the Carter administration's argument undermines leadership by portraying that ership as fragile — so fragile depend on ratification of an ment about which many w people, of many persuasions, the gravest doubts. "It is difficult comment on this," he says, grotesque." NATO is said to weak that it must have SALT save its mere existence; and S 2 is so weak that it cannot bended on its merits.

Stauffenberg is not the only son who finds some of the adv of SALT-2 off-putting. Respo to the threat implicit in the that, without ratification, he will not proceed with their modernization. Sen. Sam Nunn Ga., says:

"This reminds me of a w brothers movie where Chico, and life is being threatened by a thugs, points the gun at a closer, I'll pull the trigger. Tcept this threat as a serious ment for SALT-2 ratification, would have to conclude that o lies are not dedicated to their defense. If this is the case, the defense of the Alliance is not b whether SALT-2 is ratified or rejected."

No Enthusiasm

The administration's fundat and irremediable problem deepened during the close, pro ed scrutiny of SALT-2. It is to sell a product for which virg no senator feels real enthusiasm. The administration is trying to o much of the fact that there has a steady stream of statements, European politicians who a that rejection of SALT-2 would devastating blow to U.S. lea. This stream might be ve i sive were it not so obviously ated and coordinated by Wash, ton.

The administration and Se Majority Leader Robert Byrd, V.V., have at last completed a dance. The senator waited early around the SALT-2 agreea squinting quizzically at them, then, to the surprise of absolu no one, said gravely that he them just as they are.

The impression that Byrd wrestled with, and pinned, all sonable doubts about SALT-2 important to the administration cause of the decline of Sen. Fr Church, D-Idaho. As chairman the Foreign Relations Commit Church was expected to be the ing advocate when SALT-2 read the Senate floor. But after his r in the administration's Cul fiasco, he is damaged goods.

Stauffenberg scoffs at the i that Europe would be rattled Senate rejection of SALT-2. If, on Dec. 20 the Senate were to re ratification, Stauffenberg belie that on Dec. 21 "there would be lot of headlines, then a new gathering in Bonn. Then th would be Christmas, and then y would have a hard time remembering what the trouble was suppo to be."

©1979, The Washington Post.

As Afghan Strife Continues

Business Booming in Pakistan Town

By Stuart Auerbach

ADAM KHEL, Pakistan (UPI) — Munawar sat the muzzle of the .50-caliber anti-aircraft gun in the middle of the town. "Anti-air," he said.

He picked up a small metal can with what looked like a pin on the top. "A land mine," he said. An assistant in a copy of a U.S. hand and Mr. Afridi playfully the pin. When a visitor he laughed and said, "Emp-

more than 100 years work this small town have been arms to Pushtun tribes. Now business is with a rebellion taking the border in Afghanistan. Muslim tribesmen are the troops of the Marxist.

here not only make weapons Soviet-built weapons from the Afghan Army. Suppliers or buyers of the. Observers of the Afghan say that many of the

tribesmen are betting the army just so that they can get weapons to sell. A rebel leader said that the gun dealers here have a Soviet-built anti-tank rocket launcher on sale for \$6,000 and shoulder-fired SA-7 heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles for \$10,000. The rebel, whose group headquarters is in the Pakistani provincial capital of Peshawar, shook his head and said that his fighters could not afford either of those weapons.

An observer in Peshawar said that guns from the town were playing an important role in the fighting in Afghanistan.

Mr. Afridi, the manager of a gun manufacturing company called Rashed Engineering that is housed in three attached huts on a side road off the main bazaar, said that he had sold 20 anti-aircraft guns to the Afghan rebels this year. He said that he charges \$2,000 for each gun, which takes 10 days to make. The factory turns out three guns a month, and the shells cost \$2.50 each, he said.

The 22mm weapon, a rough copy of an old anti-aircraft gun, stands little chance against the MIG jet fighters being used by the Afghan

government, but it provides some defense against the Soviet-supplied Mi-24 helicopter gunships and against troop-carrying helicopters.

Mr. Afridi's factory made the biggest weapons seen during a tour of the small factories and shops that fill this town.

The town is in tribal territory, which since the days of British rule has run its own affairs. It is obvious, however, that Pakistani authorities try to keep track of what goes on here. As predicted by longtime residents of this area, a group of foreign visitors was picked up immediately by a Pushtun tribesman reported to be a police informer.

The town is famous for its exact copies of well-known gun models from all over the world, with the same decorative designs and the stamps "Made in Germany" or "Made in U.S.A." The skills are handed down from father to son.

For two generations, M. Ishq and Brothers has been turning out working copies of famous rifles, pistols and shotguns in a factory that spreads from an inner courtyard off the main market to adjoining sheds.

Munawar, 1919

Squatting on the ground, a worker carefully stamps designs onto the breeches and barrels of new guns. One says "Munawar, 1919" — a copy of a German bolt-action rifle. Another, a 7mm bolt-action rifle, is stamped "Made in Czechoslovakia."

Most of the work is done by hand. But one shed contains modern machine tools, and in another a contraption of pulleys and belts powers machines that bore and polish rifle barrels.

One of the brothers who runs the factory said that his trade was international. He named Iran and Afghanistan as countries where his guns frequently end up. When asked how they got there, he replied matter-of-factly that they were smuggled.

In a small shop across the way from the factory a man was bundling seven Mausers into a burlap sack. He said that he was going to carry them 80 miles by foot to Waziristan, a tribal area northwest of here where there are no police or customs agents and where it is easy to slip across the border into Afghanistan.

On the town's main street, where most of the gun shops are located, salesmen stood on the road and fired pistols and rifles into the air to show prospective customers how they worked.

Arabs Said to Get Bonn Assurance On Agents' Role

BOON, Nov. 1 (AP) — Arab ambassadors have been assured by the Foreign Office that West Germany's permitting Israeli agents to take part in interrogations of Palestinians did not reflect a change in Bonn's foreign policy, sources said.

Guenther van Well, state secretary in the office, met with the ambassadors of Iraq, Syria and Kuwait to assure them that the West German position had not shifted toward the Israeli side in the Middle East, the sources said.

The ambassadors asked for an explanation of reports, first made by Der Spiegel magazine, that last spring the Federal Intelligence Service had allowed two Israeli agents to lead the interrogations of four members of the Palestine Liberation Organization jailed in Bavaria.

Arab sources said that the West German government promised to investigate the incident.



Emaciated children crouch on the ground in the East Timor village of Laga.

Australia to Start Flying Famine Relief to East Timor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 1 (UPI) — The Australian government today offered aid worth \$333,000 for famine relief in East Timor, where recent reports say that up to 100,000 people have died since 1975.

About 30 metric tons of aid will be airlifted as soon as possible and the balance will be shipped, said Immigration Minister Michael Mackellar, speaking for Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock.

"The government is aware of the serious humanitarian problem which currently exists in East Timor, and is responding to a specific request from the International Red Cross and the Indonesian Red Cross," he said.

Recent reports say that 100,000

people have died of starvation in the former Portuguese colony since it was annexed by Indonesia in 1976 after a civil war.

The Jakarta correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald said today:

"The East Timorese have been the tragic victims of violence and neglect. It is likely that 100,000 people have died in East Timor since 1975, either as direct casualties of fighting or from starvation and disease."

Pakistan Warned Against India Raid

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (AP) — Charan Singh, the caretaker prime minister of India, today warned Pakistan against attacking India, the United News of India reported. If Pakistan were to launch an aggression, it would be "taught a lesson it had never got in the past," Mr. Singh, 76, told an election meeting in Patna.

Mr. Singh did not elaborate and

the report did not say what prompted the remarks, although in an Aug. 15 speech, he accused Pakistan of building a nuclear device intended to be used against India.

The agency quoted Mr. Singh as saying that the president of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, would not make such a move because he was "trapped in his own problems."

From Preliminary Evidence

Poor View, Pilot Error Blamed in Mexico Crash

From Agency Dispatches

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1 — U.S. and Mexican investigators believe that poor visibility and possible pilot error caused the crash of a Western Air Lines DC-10 in Mexico City yesterday, killing 71 persons. Seventeen survived.

The plane, which took off from Los Angeles, apparently missed the runway to which it had been assigned because of fog and came down hard on a second, parallel runway that was closed for repairs.

The craft struck a truck and a hangar about a quarter-mile from the main terminal. All but the tail section skidded into a building under construction.

One high-placed Washington source said that the plane was approaching Mexico City's Benito Juarez Airport in heavy fog and was scheduled to land on runway 23-right. The control tower asked if the runway was in sight and the crew responded that it was not.

The crew began a "go-around," an attempt to regain altitude and make another landing approach, but it occurred too late.

The plane touched down hard on the closed runway 23-left, a slightly longer strip 200 yards to the left of 23-right. The landing gear broke apart, and the plane went out of control and began its skid.

This explanation, gathered from cockpit voice and digital flight recorders found in the wreckage, indicated that "the pilot somehow got into a situation where he was below the minimum altitude he should have been at," the Washington source said.

The official Mexican government explanation — based on the same cockpit recorder information — was similar. But the statement from the

Mexican Department of Civil Aviation said that "conditions of visibility at the time of the accident were adequate."

Western Airlines was reluctant to accept the tentative verdict of pilot error.

Ray Silvius, corporate affairs vice president for the airline, said that Western could not confirm that Capt. Charles Gilbert, 53, of suburban Los Angeles, a 30-year veteran flyer with Western, made the error.

It doesn't make any sense that an experienced pilot who flies into Mexico City frequently would try to land on a runway that was closed," Mr. Silvius said.

Plane Not Faulted

None of the preliminary evidence has pointed to any faults in the DC-10, a model that has been dogged by more disasters than other wide-bodied jets, as the cause of the latest accident. "It was definitely not a structural problem," said a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, Dennis Feldman.

Most safety experts who were questioned yesterday tended to agree with Mr. Feldman, while insisting that it was too early to rule out any factors. There were no signs of design or maintenance flaws of the sort that figured in the crashes of DC-10s in Paris in 1974 and in Chicago last May — two of the worst air disasters on record.

China Aide to Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 1 (UPI) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will pay an "official and friendly" visit to Yugoslavia next Tuesday through Friday, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

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But Orders New Site for Elon Moreh

Israel Puts Off Settlement Policy Decision

By William Claiborne
JERUSALEM, Nov. 1 (WP) — For the second time this week, the Israeli Cabinet today postponed a decision on an overall policy of building Jewish civilian settlements in the West Bank. But it ordered a ministerial defense committee to find another site for the illegal encampment at Elon Moreh, near the Arab town of Nablus.

The Cabinet debated for five hours the future of settlements in the occupied territories and considered, for the first time, an \$8-million plan for 16 outposts, submitted by the rightist agricultural minister, Ariel Sharon, along with a more modest program drafted by the Defense Ministry.

The ministers voted unanimously to give themselves ten more days before they started approving any parts of the plan, although a new site for Elon Moreh may be picked within several days, according to Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor. In the meantime, Mr. Naor said, the

attorney general's office will examine the prospective settlement sites to ascertain that they do not encompass any privately owned Arab land.

Issues Separated

The significance of the postponement is that, despite Mr. Sharon's urgent warning that "time is running out" on Israel's ability to pursue an aggressive settlement policy, the moderates on the Cabinet were able to separate action on Elon Moreh from the broader policy decisions that will be made later. Mr. Sharon and other hardline settlement advocates had sought to trade off a retreat from Elon Moreh for a

Cabinet commitment to an ambitious settlement program.

The 10-day deadline pushes the controversy past next Sunday's crucial meeting, when the Cabinet is expected to reshuffle its portfolios.

Obviously reacting to the Oct. 22 high court of justice ruling that private land seizure for Elon Moreh was illegal because the motive for building the outpost was political and not military, the government today took great pains to emphasize that only so-called state land, or public domain land, will be used for new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Cabinet is expected to move Elon Moreh either to an existing army camp at the foot

of the hilltop outpost, or to a site about a mile east.

The Cabinet decision, coupled with tempered remarks of the ministers as they emerged from the office of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, deflated a seemingly contrived atmosphere of crisis that has surrounded the government all week. The increasingly strident Israeli press — occasionally encouraged by bombastic remarks of some ministers — has been feeding the crisis atmosphere with daily banner stories predicting a showdown between Cabinet hawks and moderates that could unravel Mr. Begin's fragile parliamentary coalition and topple the government.

The impression conveyed, although denied by the principals involved, was that either Defense Minister Ezer Weizman or Mr. Sharon, or both, would quit the government if their respective settlement views were not honored, and that even Mr. Begin might resign because of the divisions. A front page headline in today's Hebrew afternoon daily, Maariv, for example, warned: "Begin's choice — Elon Moreh or Weizman."

The reality and the appearances, however, contrasted sharply as both Mr. Weizman and Mr. Sharon emerged from the meeting smiling, and the government announced the 10-day moratorium on any settlement policy decision.

Red Brigades Claim Rome Officer Attack

ROME, Nov. 1 (UPI) — Three gunmen claiming to be guerrillas of the Red Brigades wounded a policeman at his home here in the first attack by the terrorist group in nearly a month.

The assailants handcuffed Michele Tedesco, 57, took his service revolver and shot him once, police said. An anonymous telephone caller told the newspaper La Repubblica: "This is the Red Brigades. We wounded the policeman."



Dwight D. Eisenhower, then an Army lieutenant, and Mamie in portrait taken shortly after their marriage on July 1, 1916.



Eisenhowers leave Washington for a rest at their Gettysburg, Pa., farm on Nov. 14, 1955 — Mrs. Eisenhower's 59th birth-

Mamie Eisenhower Dies; Quiet Helpmate to Preside

(Continued from Page 1)

Georgia and Maryland. In 1936, Ike, as her husband was known, was assigned to duty as an assistant to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Eisenhowers set up a relatively luxurious household in Manila.

There Mrs. Eisenhower developed her talents as a hostess and learned a variety of games that she came to love — mah-jongg, bridge and bolivia, a form of canasta at which she was "a demon player," according to her sister, Frances Moore.

The Eisenhowers returned to the United States in 1939, and in 1941 the future president became a general officer. Mrs. Eisenhower sat out the war in the Warman Park

Hotel in Washington. Before it was over, her son John was sent overseas. (The Eisenhowers' first son, Doud Dwight, born in 1917, died of scarlet fever when he was 3 years old.)

After accepting the German surrender in 1945, Eisenhower became the Army chief of staff. He retired in 1948 to become president of Columbia University in New York but in 1949 was appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by President Harry S. Truman.

The Eisenhowers bought their first house in 1950, at Gettysburg, Pa., but did not begin living in it permanently until after the Eisenhower presidency.

Within weeks of buying the home, Eisenhower became supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe. The Eisenhowers moved into a 14-room villa at Mamey-la-Croix, near Paris, and Mrs. Eisenhower learned quickly how to entertain large groups.

One New Year's Eve she produced hog jowls and black-eyed peas for a formal dinner, assuring 130 guests that the fare would bring them good luck, American South-style. She also entertained European royalty, but more formally.

Taste in Clothes

When the Eisenhowers moved into the White House early in 1953, Mamie Eisenhower owned a few Paris gowns, but she still liked to buy little \$17.50 dresses and \$16.95 hats. Her taste changed somewhat but she remained partial to fluffily feminine dresses, small hats with veils and matching accessories. Everything she wore was commented upon in the press.

Mrs. Eisenhower avoided large receptions as much as possible, but she was a charming hostess, guests reported. She was said to have an amazing facility for remembering names and faces.

Mrs. Eisenhower disliked airplanes but occasionally flew to Elizabeth Arden's Maine Chance beauty spa in Arizona. These trips were sometimes the cause of renewed rumors, which had been circulating since World War II, that Mrs. Eisenhower needed periodic treatment for a drinking problem.

Comment on Rumors

She did not comment on those rumors until 1973, when she told a television interviewer that she had known for years that people had said "that I'm a dipsomaniac." She said some people might have gotten the impression that she drank excessively because for years she had sometimes walked unsteadily and bumped into things.

"I have what they call a carotid sinus," Mrs. Eisenhower said. "They can't operate on it. Your vein presses on your inner ear. Oh, I'm black and blue from walking around my own house."

Mrs. Eisenhower never commented publicly on another persistent rumor, to the effect that her husband was in love with Kay Summersby, his secretary and driver during World War II.

In Gettysburg

In 1961 President Eisenhower completed his second term and he and his wife retired to Gettysburg. There they lived a quiet life. They were devoted grandparents to

John's children: Dwight David Eisenhower II, Susan, Barbara Anne and Mary Jean.

Mamie Eisenhower looked on happily when her husband, in 1962, dedicated the Eisenhower Library at Abilene, Kan., his hometown. But in 1965 she was to begin seeing him through a series of serious heart attacks. He died on March 28, 1969.

Mrs. Eisenhower made only infrequent public appearances after

her husband's death. Around Gettysburg, she was known as a doting, spirited guest at bridge chequers until 1973, when her began to fail noticeably.

— ALBINO

Zoe Fontana

ROME, Nov. 1 (AP) — Zoe Fontana, 68, who played a key role in establishing an Italian style in fashion, died of cancer yesterday.

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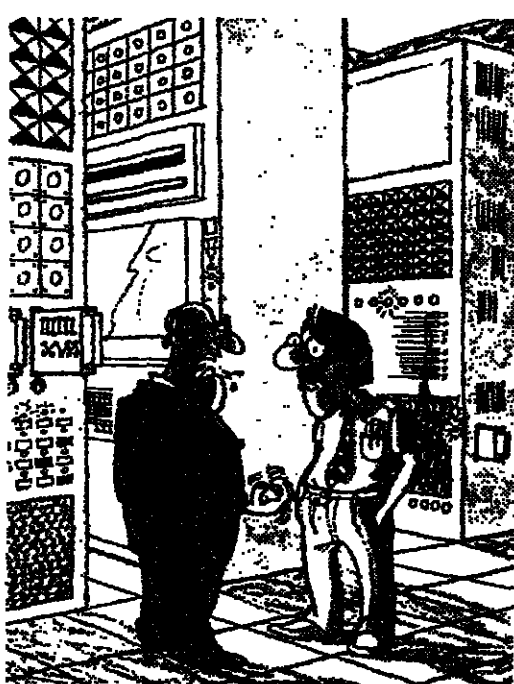
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Weekend

The Rising Star of Meryl Streep

by Mel Gussow

NEW YORK — Meryl Streep. The name may still be unfamiliar to the general public, but soon it should echo from coast to coast, like those of the Super Chief and the Twentieth Limited, rocketing over their tracks. In several talent agencies, Hollywood studios and offices of Broadway producers, deals are made and careers launched in the know are asking for Streep. That's Streep as in sweep. In four years in the New York theater, Streep has swept critics and playgoers off their seats with a stunning diversity of performance. As the fat Southern "baby doll" in Williams' "27 Wagons Full of Cotton," she won her first nomination; as a nosy, high-spirited Kate in "The Taming of the Shrew" in Central Park; as a zany, Alice in a concert version of Elizabethan musical, "Wonderland."

Streep's television performance as a married to a Jew in "Holocaust" won Emmy, and her portrayal of a young in a Middle American steel town in "The Hunter" won her a nomination for Best Actress from the National Society of Film Critics this year. "The Taming of the Shrew" with Alan Alda, Williams' "Manhattan" and "Kramer vs. Kramer" co-starring Dustin Hoffman and Streep, released in the States. This summer, Streep won an Obie acting award for her part as Babe's new play, "Taken in Marriage" by Joseph Papp's Public Theater. As Mr. Streep, she is as hot as a pistol.

Diane Keaton and Jill Clayburgh, Meryl is an American star for the 80s — a fresh, anti-ingenue. Like them, she is a stage who has become a movie star on her own terms of "glamour," as ready to clown as to "groin."

Streep would seem to have everything — elegance, carthagen, patrician and even a self-mocking sense of humor. It is up to the singularity that is Streep: high cheekbones, long flowing blond preservative features — looks that lead cinephile Nestor Almendros to say, "I love her. It's like photographing a star. Characteristically, she can deflate easily. Told that she has a classic profile, she says, 'I just have a hooked

compares her to Carol Lombard, but adds, "She's more than that. She could do virtually anything — wonderfully."

Arvin Brown, head of the Long Wharf Theater in New Haven, is often in artistic disagreement with Mr. Streep, but on Meryl Streep they see eye to eye. Having directed her on Broadway, Mr. Brown says: "I think she's the major actress of her generation. Her external transformations trigger a much more profound inner change. What could seem at her age (29) to be tremendous versatility — God knows, that's prized — is more than that. She can play that dolt, that almost bovine presence, in '27 Wagons' or a woman of sensibility. Just as with Olivier, there's nothing she can't do."

"She's phenomenal," says Robert Benton, who directed her in "Kramer vs. Kramer." In this movie, Miss Streep plays Dustin Hoffman's wife, who early in the picture abandons him and their small son. Later, she returns to seek custody of the child. Avery Corman's novel, on which the movie is based, is sympathetic to the father at the expense of the mother. Mr. Benton's script is more balanced, but he was unhappy with his writing of a scene, in which the wife finally gets to state her case. He suggested that Miss Streep try to write it in her own words and she went ahead and did it. "It was absolutely brilliant," Mr. Benton recalls. "It appears in the movie, word-for-word, exactly as she wrote it. It's some of the best writing in the picture — and it's hers."

"The woman in 'Kramer' is like a Tennessee Williams person," Miss Streep says, "one who bristles. How can I play her? I'm not a mother. I was not married at the time. I don't live on the [Manhattan's] Upper East Side. But people out of an experience sometimes have a greater insight than those living it."

Robert DeNiro, who co-stars with her in "The Deer Hunter," is also enthusiastic: "Women who are very beautiful often let their beauty inhibit them. They tend to have no character. When a woman is beautiful and has an extra edge — like Meryl — it's nice. She has an excellent sense of timing and she's funny. She has a sense of herself as being funny."

As a little girl, Meryl was bossy — a Lucy to neighborhood Charlie Browns. She was not even pretty. Big for her age, she wore glasses and had curly hair. Looking at a photograph of herself at 7, appearing prim and determined, she now says, "I looked like a 40-year-old. The other kids thought I was one of the teachers."

She was big sister to two brothers, the children of Harry and Mary Streep, of Basking Ridge and, later, Bernardsville, N.J. (Retired, the elder Streeps now live near Mystic, Conn.) Her unusual last name is of Dutch origin. On her mother's side, most of the women were



Meryl Streep, an uncommon actress and anti-ingenue who feels that "Good acting is the way we introduce ourselves to others."

in someone at that age." She quickly became a star at Vassar.

She made her New York theatrical debut during a spring vacation, thanks to Mr. Atkinson, who was directing Tiro de Molina's "The Play-boy of Seville" at the Cubiculo Theater. After graduation, she acted with a small Vermont theater group, the Green Mountain Guild, with her adoring family always in attendance. "We went around to ski resorts and put on Chekhov. You could hear the snoring in the bar and the snowmobiles outside. I thought I could do better and decided to go to professional graduate school. The entrance fee at Juilliard was \$50, more than I was making a week." Since Yale Drama School was cheaper — \$15 — that's where she applied. For her audition, she did Tennessee Williams' Blanche du Bois and Shakespeare's Portia. "I didn't know what I was doing," she says, "but they let me in."

They also gave her a scholarship, which she supplemented by waiting on tables and typing plays. To her surprise, in her first year, her acting teacher, Tom Haas, put her on academic warning. "He said that I was holding back my talent out of fear of competing with my fellow students," she recalls. "There was some truth in that, but there was no reason to put me on warning. I was just trying to be a nice guy, get my M.A. and get out of drama school."

Meryl Streep became a legend at Yale. Her most celebrated performance was in a production of a new play by two young Yale colleagues, Albert Innarato and Christopher Durang. The play was "The Idiot's Karamazov," a lunatic musical travesty of Russian — and other — literature. The leading role was that of Constance Garnett, the English translator of Russian novels, who was depicted as a withered octogenarian in a wheelchair. Miss Streep completely took over the role, wheeling deliciously around the tiny stage. "She invented the part," says Mr. Innarato, "marvelously transforming herself into that 80-year-old literature. She even sang a Barbra Streisand parody — and it was not a betrayal of the work. She pulled it off. She's a genius."

"I adored playing Constance," she says. "Anyone in a wheelchair? It's guaranteed to be great. It limits you and at the same time it frees you."

The show went through its own transformation. Cut, recast with some professionals, but still with Miss Streep in the central role, it was presented in 1974 by the Yale Repertory Theater. So the first time that I reviewed Meryl Streep, she was playing a balding, decrepit old woman. It was a daring performance, but who could know that she was beautiful?

From then on, every time I went to Yale, I looked forward to seeing what Meryl Streep was doing: an antic Helena in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," a high-strung daughter in Strindberg's "The Father." Yet, except for "The Idiot's Karamazov," there was no role that took full advantage of her astonishing range.

She became burdened by the pressures of performing — repeatedly, she was chosen from her acting class and cast in plays at the Repertory Theater. At the same time, she had to keep up with her studies and work at part-time jobs. As a result, she developed an incipient ulcer. She went to a New Haven psychiatrist for a consultation. "He said, 'Wait until you leave Yale and it will be all right,'" she recalls. "He was right." The ulcer never returned.

At Yale, Miss Streep had doubts about the acting training. Every year a different teacher taught her a different approach. The first year she learned improvisational techniques. "We did a version of 'The Three Sisters,' using numbers as dialogue. I was Mascha. One of my lines was: 'Three, five, five, five, seven, two, eight.'" Then she learned all about "emotional recall" from a teacher who "dove into personal lives in a way that I found obnoxious." Finally she learned how to diagram a play and analyze a character. "Out of necessity," she says, "you gathered your tools rather quickly. The value of the education was in its eclecticism."

She also began to realize that "Good acting is the way we introduce ourselves to others, the way we discover people at a party. I love actors who don't let the audience objectify their characters. It's the opposite of what Tom Haas said. He said, 'The minute you come into a room in a play, the audience should know who you are. I feel that the minute you leave a room, half the audience should know who you are, and the

The German Officer Who Loved Jazz

by Michael Zwerin

ERFSTADT, West Germany — Luftwaffe Oberleutnant Dietrich Schulze-Koehn walked along the railroad tracks near St. Nazaire with three officers. Four American counterparts 100 meters further down. They were pro by white flags. Small arms fire could be in the distance.

Winter of 1944 was cold. The men danced sw on their hands. The day was grey. It is a black and white movie, a B-movie, minor roles. This was a sideshow in theater of war had already moved hundreds of kilometers east.

Induced thousand Germans were encircled in the Brittany coast. The Allies were con with a stalemate. It could only be resolved in favor. The Germans would be starved or later.

The civilian population was also beginning to starve, and the Red Cross had requested to arrange an evacuation. The true goal of this length of tracks had been in effect an for weeks now.

Separating teams had come to know other personally. They took photographs and other and traded the pictures. An African officer had been admiring Schulze-Koehn's Rolleiflex, and today he asked: "How you want for that camera?"

"Not for sale," Schulze-Koehn replied. "I, thin, bespectacled German liked American, particularly Afro-Americans, and he was than pleasant, but he liked his camera too. I saw about a couple of cartons of Luckies and pairs of nylons?" the American insisted.

Schulze-Koehn wasn't interested, but he had a. It was worth a try: "Do you have any Basic records?"



Paris, 1942: Schulze-Koehn in uniform, with, from left, the gypsy Django Reinhardt, four black jazzmen, a Jewish friend.

were articles about the incident in the Evening Post and Stars and Stripes. In an Schulze-Koehn returned from what in his "prisonership," he found he had been something of a legend — the German officer who loved jazz.

He had already won himself a name in the business before the war, producing jazz records. Deutsche Grammophon and Swick Records, and he had written for various trade publications under the pen-name "Doc." (He held a doctorate.)

For the war, he changed it to "Doctor Jazz." He is painted in large letters on his mailbox, now in semi-retirement in Erfstadt, a suburb of Cologne. There are still some radio broadcasts to do, the occasional article, and his latest "Let's Swing" — a sort of how-to jazz — was published in Germany last year.

There is time now, time for long walks with his two wire-haired dachshunds, time to

sift through old documents and remember. "Everything was saved, through the evacuations and the bombs," Schulze-Koehn recalls. "I have everything. Isn't that amazing?"

There are cartons and boxes of documents. The SS newspaper "Das Schwarze Korps" illustrated the decadence of jazz in 1936 by showing a crowd of soldiers coming out of a trumpet, and some old socks coming out of a trumpet, and a soldier shooting a pistol. There's his membership card for the Hot Club of France, dated 1935, the program for a jazz lecture he gave to Hot Club members in Paris in 1943. And this photograph.

Schulze-Koehn is standing in front of a Montmartre nightclub, La Cigale, in 1942, in full uniform, with the legendary guitarist Django

Reinhardt, four musicians from Martinique and his friend Henri Belotti. "Amazing. Here I am with a Gypsy, four Negroes and a Jew."

He says he gave his ration card to the Jew. Are we to believe it? The Jew looks rather weak, he's leaning on a cane. We can imagine his fate. Bizarre, these people toting. "Well, we came out of the club after sitting and drinking and I said to a soldier who was passing by, 'Here's my camera, take a picture of us.' He said: 'Jawohl, Herr Oberleutnant.' We stood in line, he took this and I said thank you."

He looks down: "All I am or own was made possible through jazz. If I hadn't been so keen on jazz, perhaps I would have remained as stubborn as the Nazis. Jazz opened my mind."

He takes out another batch of papers. "Ah, look at this," he says, pointing out a Saturday Review article about a jazz band that was playing in a soundproof cellar while German troops patrolled the streets of Paris above. There was a scattering of Germans (including Schulze-Koehn) among the civilians "clapping hands, tapping feet, nodding heads in rhythmic agreement." Suddenly, the Gestapo splinters the door down, and an officer barks, "Jam sessions sind verboten."

He still has a copy of the first Melody Maker he ever saw, August 1932, the invoice for his first set of drums, dated 1929, the sheet music to "Linger Awhile," which recalls the first time his violin teacher let him improvise, an obituary for

jazz in a 1935 edition of a German paper: "No more Nigger music on the radio . . ."

All these yellowing pieces of paper and faded photographs . . . French critic Hughes Panassier's castle near Bordeaux on the old postcard. Schulze-Koehn had gone there while the battle for Stalingrad was still raging — to trade his brittle shellac recordings from Sweden for those Panassier managed to get through Portugal and Switzerland: "The only one he wouldn't part with on any account was 'Living With Jarvis' by Nat King Cole and Lionel Hampton."

An article from an old Down Beat called "Jazz Under The Nazis" begins: "German resistance to the Nazi regime . . . could hardly be described as widespread, but one form, based on jazz, spread a few seeds of brotherhood . . ."

The article describes the formation of the Hot Club of Frankfurt in 1941, how its members avoided the draft by breaking their legs with rocks, or by getting disability certificates from so-called "Guten Tag" doctors who used this greeting instead of "Heil Hitler" as a kind of password. It speaks of how the Germans imported musicians from Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden to staff dance bands the draft had depleted of German personnel. For though jazz was officially banned, it was tolerated because the Propaganda Ministry knew it would "divert the population."

Before seeing Schulze-Koehn, I had passed through Brussels, where critic Carlos de Raditzky told me a story that illustrates how swing survived on the Continent during the war.

Raditzky was working in his office at the Belgian Coal Board in 1943 when his telephone rang. The voice spoke French, with a heavy German accent. It was Schulze-Koehn, who had just returned from a mission to Sweden: "I have a present for you."

"Pardon me, Dieter, but are you in uniform?" asked Raditzky.

There was a short silence: "Yes."

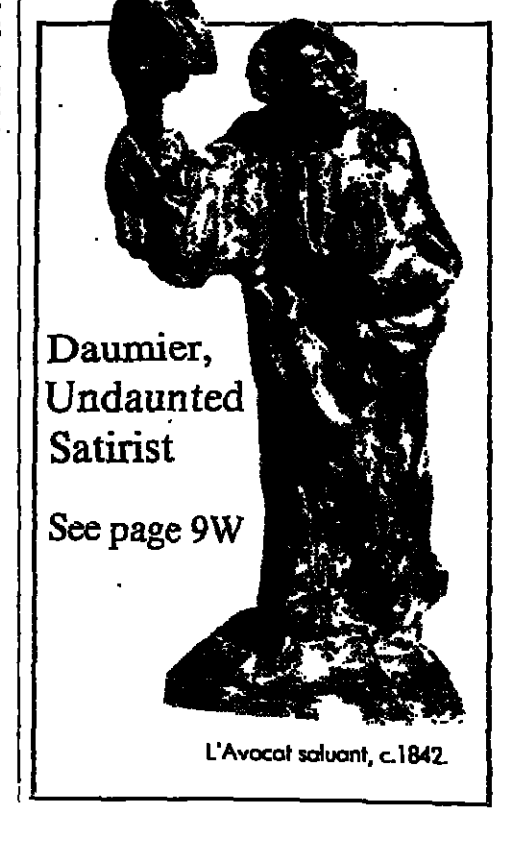
"Then I can't see you in public. It would be bad for my reputation."

They made cloak and dagger arrangements to meet in the stockroom of a nearby record shop. Walking there, Raditzky felt uneasy. Was there any danger? Who knew what a German officer who was permitted to go to neutral Sweden might be up to?

But there were no secret documents, microfilms, no Gestapo agents to arrest him. There was only the gift: a 78-RPM recording of Duke Ellington's "Take the A Train" that Raditzky hadn't been able to hear because of the war.

"I'm sorry, Dieter," Raditzky said. "We both love jazz, but we're enemies, you know."

Back to the documents. This one from 1932, a program for a jazz concert in the Frankfurt Conservatory. "Mathias Seiber . . . have you heard of him? No? He had a jazz school in Frankfurt in the '30s. I think it was the first jazz school anywhere. Oh, we had such a rich cultural life before the Nazis. Can you imagine what would have happened to jazz in Germany if there had been no Hitler?"



Daumier, Undaunted Satirist See page 9W

L'Avocat satirant, c.1842

Daumier, the Undaunted Satirist

by Michael Gibson

ARIS — In 1878, just a year before Honoré Daumier died, his many friends in the art world rallied around the impoverished painter and organized an retrospective of his work at the Durand-Roy gallery.

Hugo was "president d'honneur" and most of the left were his vice-presidents. The press reaction was excellent, but few visitors because, it is alleged, he was then wholly occupied with an exhibit of Spanish dancers. Visitors were to pay one franc (50 centimes on Sunday) but the proceeds were so small that the exhibit was left with a deficit of 4,000 francs. A year later, after an unsuccessful eye operation, Daumier died, blind and poor, at the age of 57.

Later, things have improved in one way in Washington, D.C., both the Corcoran and the National Gallery of Art have had stable exhibitions of Daumier's work. The 100th anniversary of his death (he was born Nov. 25, 1831) is being celebrated in a show runs through December 18, the Corcoran Gallery, through November 25, the National Gallery.

France has once again missed the boat of the opportunity to honor one of its greatest painters. There was a small but notable first-rate exhibition in Daumier's hometown of Rouen this summer, but Paris, and, in fact, the rest of the world, is inclined to wonder why.

One thing is a curator from one of the big museums recently told me, "No one, the curators of the major Paris museums, feel sufficiently competent or confident to take upon himself the burden of displaying Daumier and organizing a big show of his work. And then there is another obstacle, he is referred to as a certain political mood, whose attitude toward human values is reflected in his work in a leftist political sense. But today, Daumier's ideas do not fit the platform of any particular party. And one should not approach him as a mere aesthetic figure, should not dismiss him simply as a sort of a phenomenon, like his friend Courbet."

It might almost say that Daumier is better known by Americans than he is by the French. A young French curator says, "The French have a good understanding of the artist, and they are aware that once you understand the anecdotal aspect of his work, you are one of the fundamental forces behind the renewal of modern art."

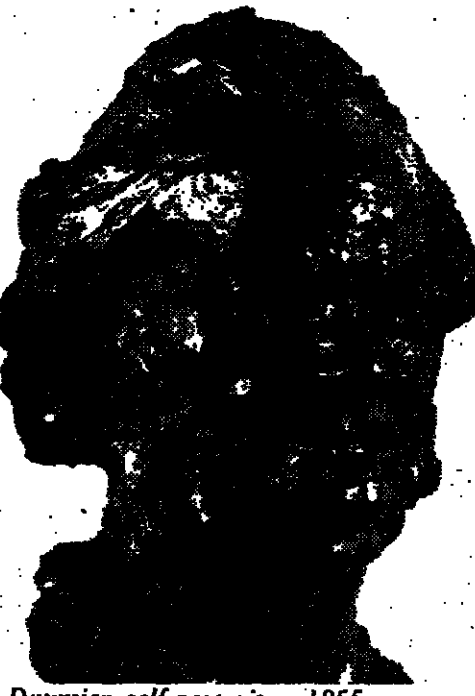
Jean Adhemar, former curator of the department at the Bibliothèque Nationale into retirement, he continues, no Daumierist replaced him in the museum hierarchy.

archy. "And Daumier still does not have his proper place in the Louvre — just as he has not found the place he deserves in France itself."

Without the centennial exhibition one might have expected, and without the show at the Centre Culturel du Marais (which had to be postponed because many works the center hoped to borrow are in Washington), one has to make do with two outstanding little exhibitions running in Paris that are devoted to Daumier's work as a sculptor.

The Sagot-Le Garrec gallery (24 Rue du Four, Paris 6, to Nov. 17) is showing the complete collection of 36 original busts of parliamentarians that Daumier made in clay as models for his lithographs (along with the bronze castings of these busts). And the Galerie Marcel Lecomte, (17 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, also to Nov. 17), is showing other sculptures, including the 24 figures which Lecomte himself considers to be authentic. Daumier's self-portrait, bust, bas-reliefs depicting the revolutionary exiles of 1848, and the splendid and familiar caricature-figure, Rataupol.

Daumier's fame began in 1831, when he began working for a satirical weekly, *La Caricature*, that was published by Charles Philippon and edited by Balzac. Balzac immediately saw the power in Daumier's pencil: "Ce gaulard-là a du Michel-Ange sous la peau!" was his comment.



Daumier, self-portrait, c. 1855

The phrase is untranslatable, but it implies that anyone looking beneath the surface could see that the fellow had the substance of a Michelangelo.

Daumier's job required him to go to the French National Assembly, the legislative body that he dubbed the "legislative belly" in his scathing lithographs. According to his friend Champfleury, he brought humps of clay with him into the press box (which must have been rather messy) and worked on his busts with his models before him. Adhemar, on the other hand, asserts that he worked from memory, at home. In any event, these figures in dried clay, which he later painted, are terrifying visions of legislators' arrogance, stupidity, vanity, mediocrity and blind self-confidence.

Daumier never considered the busts as works in themselves. He needed them to do his weekly lithograph, and when he was through with them he left them to Philippon. Why they are now displayed in the gallery on the Rue du Four is explained by their subsequent history. Philippon's grandson sold them to Maurice Le Garrec, grandfather of one of the gallery's present owners. Daumier, of course, had never taken the trouble to fire the busts, so in time they began to crack and fall apart, and the Le Garrec family had to have them restored on two different occasions.

Most of Daumier's closest friends were sculptors, yet he never claimed to be one himself. He aroused the enthusiasm of Rodin, and the list of his admirers is impressive, but then, so was his modesty. Showmanship was just not part of his character, as illustrated nicely by the different ways in which he and Courbet declined the Legion of Honor.

Courbet applied for the distinction, which was the usual way to get it, and when Emperor Napoleon III offered it to him in June 1870, he refused it with screams of indignation. Courbet's friends subsequently rallied round and offered a banquet in his honor.

Daumier, on the other hand, never asked for it. It just happened that one day his friend Emile Olivier came by and said that if he were willing to accept it, the government would be happy to bestow the honor on him. "Mon cher," said Daumier, "first let me look at myself in the mirror." He walked over and glanced at his reflection. "I've seen myself like this for some 50 years now," he declared, "and I would laugh to see myself any other way. Please," he concluded, "let's never mention it again."

When Daumier attended Courbet's banquet, they hugged one another, and Courbet scolded his friend for not raising as much of a fuss as he had. "I did what I felt was right," Daumier answered. "It's no concern of the public."

"Daumier!" bluffed Courbet affectionately. "He's impossible. A dreamer."

Maybe so, and something of a shy character to boot. But Daumier never hesitated to express

his opinion when he felt it was useful. In 1831 the new king, Louis-Philippe, was his major target, and his head appeared in Daumier's drawings in the perfect shape of a pear. The king himself very much enjoyed the satire and would leave an open magazine with the militant drawings on armchairs in his drawing-room. "Humph!" said the queen, "Why not display them on the throne while you're about it?"

After a while, though, the government began to feel the sting, and in 1832 Daumier wound up in jail for six months. As a political prisoner he enjoyed certain privileges, however, and was allowed to draw on the wall of his cell. His subject: the drawing which had got him jailed in the first place — Louis-Philippe as Gargantua.

But Daumier was also magnanimous, and when Louis-Philippe went into exile after the Revolution of 1848, the satirical drawings of him stopped.

But this was later. Meanwhile, once out of jail, Daumier continued to satirize the government in the same vein, and only stopped when new press censorship laws were voted in — putting satirical publications out of business.

The new laws influenced Daumier's art and subject matter. His work now foreshadowed the genre of the New Yorker cartoon, focusing on the foibles of average city dwellers in the streets of Paris, judges and lawyers on the coast, doctors, even his fellow artists. And again he seems to have begun by making clay models. Many of the delightful small sculptures and figurines at the Marcel Lecomte gallery have been identified with figures that appear in this or that lithograph: the valet looking through the keyhole, the art lover, the small-town resident on a visit to Paris, the promoter in the wings, and, of course, the ubiquitous Rataupol — a seedy Bonapartist agent provocateur whose business was stirring up public opinion before the coup d'état, and who cultivated his idol's pointed beard and rakish mustache. Michellet, in an enthusiastic letter to Daumier, declared that he had "once and for all pilloried the Bonapartist idea."

Rataupol turned out to be so indispensable to his work that Daumier had the figure cast in plaster. After the coup that resulted in the elevation of President Bonaparte to Emperor Napoleon III, Michellet hid the sculpture under some hay in the attic. But even when Napoleon had been defeated and exiled, Daumier hesitated to display it in his 1878 exhibition, perhaps, says Adhemar, for the same reason that he refused to satirize the exiled king.

Daumier gradually weaned of satire, which earned him his livelihood. He wanted to paint, and on two occasions he attempted to retire to devote himself to it fully. Both times, however, he was forced back into satire when he could not sell his paintings. One of his most articulate admirers was Charles Baudelaire, an art critic as well as one of the major poets of the French



Fulchiron, Deputy for Lyons.

language, who happened to live in Daumier's building on the Ile Saint Louis. Baudelaire's famous essay begins with some farfetched words: "I now intend to talk about a man who stands on the forefront not just of caricature, but of all modern art."

That was in 1857. Six years later Daumier was so penniless that he had to sell his furniture and leave his lodgings on the Ile Saint Louis. He discouraged state commissions by his procrastination and indecision. For a while, he even lost touch with his friends. When he finally settled in Boulevard de Clichy, he visited him in a cafe on the place Pigalle, and occasionally walked with him through the grimy, miserable streets. "We at least have art to comfort us," Daumier once remarked with emotional force, "but what have they got?"

Even his sketches strike us as complete works, but in his own century, an artist was expected to polish his work in great detail, and this probably bored him. The public, which admired his drawings, could not really take his paintings seriously, and it was among other artists that Daumier found his most fervent admirers: Delacroix, Manet, Monet, Van Gogh, Corot, Cour-

bet, of course, and Rodin. His fellow artists were also the ones who rallied to his defense and sought to help him in various ways.

In 1868, for example, when Daumier was on the point of being ejected from his home in Valmondois, just outside Paris, Corot bought the little house and gave it to him. Daumier hugged him with tears in his eyes. "Ah Corot!" he said, "You are the only person from whom I could accept such a gift without feeling humiliated."

The self-portrait bust at the Marcel Lecomte Gallery, a work worthy of Rodin — who was well aware of it — shows his intelligence and modesty, sensitivity and lucidity, wit and reserve.

Adhemar recalls Alphonse Daudet's description of Tartarin de Tarascon: "The soul of Don Quixote in the body of Sancho Panza." Daumier, in the last years of his life, painted a number of works illustrating the adventures of those two heroes. He must have been aware to what extent he himself was a synthesis of both. He must have also seen that Don Quixote's real antithesis was by no means Sancho, but another figure, in some ways as like him as a brother, that of the opportunistic adventurer, Rataupol.

New Dutch Treat: Rent-A-Housewife

by Susan Heller Anderson

THE HAGUE — From outside, the small cigar store in an anonymous residential neighborhood here looks like dozens of others. But inside its shelves tell a different story. For this particular cigar store is a modern contact, a rapidly expanding and perfectly legal business that sells the telephone numbers of 10 belles de jour, housewives who receive a fee from the blarney porno industry that is in the Netherlands, Modern Contact sex in homely surroundings to well-to-do customers. It is run with a mixture of menial drive and evangelical zeal by a youthful-looking, outspoken 43-year-old who believes he is performing a public service and tools around The Hague in a fine-engine red car with a tape deck, is something of a celebrity in this community.

try where prostitution and escort services are not illegal and come under the tolerant control of municipalities. Mr. Ros, according to officials here, operates openly and is so far untouched by scandal.

"We have a very high standard. I visit all the girls before we take them," states Mr. Ros. "I always meet them in their homes and the husband must be there. I don't want any problems later on." His housewives range in age from 20 to 58 years old. "If they're 17 or 18, I tell them to come back in four or five years," he adds righteously.

The women's photographs, biographies and proclivities together with their hobbies — one clean-cut athletic type lists mountain climbing, deep-sea diving and bird-watching — are placed in albums which Mr. Ros's customer peruse in his tiny office at the back of the cigar store. It is a family affair, run by his wife and sister-in-law who serve coffee to visitors.

The customer makes his selection and pays anywhere from \$12.50 to \$37.50 for the privilege. This initial fee is based on the amount

charged by the woman directly to the customer when he visits. The first rendezvous is made by Modern Contact. "This is not a callgirl system," Mr. Ros explains. "The woman will do it only when she is available, at the hours she has indicated. Since most of our girls are married, their hours are in the daytime."

A second sum is paid by the client, counseled by Mr. Ros in the art of being discreet about such material matters, to the woman, who sets her own fees. Mr. Ros also aids his housewives with the financial dilemma of fee-setting. "This is most delicate," he declares. "For most of the girls, it's their first time." Fees range from \$38 to \$125, the average being about \$64. For each rendezvous, including repeated meetings, with the same customer, the woman sends \$12.50 to Mr. Ros, "for taxes," he explains.

He got into this line of work 10 years ago by answering an ad for an Amsterdam escort service that wanted to open a branch in The Hague. "I knew nothing about commercial sex," he recalls. With a distaste for calloused professional prostitutes acquired when he was a sailor,

Mr. Ros sensed the potential demand for a more personal approach. After working for the escort service, he decided he could do it better and went out on his own nine years ago.

Modern Contact has been a growth industry ever since, grossing \$200,000 a year from its nine offices throughout Holland. Mr. Ros says he earns \$88,000 after taxes, which is convenient, as he has recently purchased "a very big house surrounded by water" and has developed a fancy for expensive restaurants. His international clientele, estimated by him as somewhere between 10,000 to 25,000, comes from Belgium, West Germany, England and even the United States.

"Most of the customers are higher educated," he says. "We screen them, too. Sometimes my wife meets them. The purpose of the cigar store is to make customers feel more comfortable. They can come and have a look, on the pretext of buying cigarettes."

A distinguished-looking gentleman in an impeccably cut suit and Italian shoes walks into the cigar store carrying an expensive leather

briefcase. He leafs through the portfolios. "Do you have anything like this in America?" he asks. "It's a good thing, not going to professional girls."

Keeping regular visiting hours, somewhat like a college professor receiving students, Mr. Ros is always in from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. "I like to keep in touch," he says. "This is a personalized thing."

One of his biggest weekly chores is zooming around town placing classified ads, about \$3,500 worth of them, aimed both at attracting customers and adding to his roster of housewives. Every housewife with children in vites men to her private house," says an ad in the *Algemeen Dagblad*.

As he makes the rounds of the newspapers, chatting familiarly with ad clerks whom he calls by their first names, he explains his recruiting techniques. "I know how the girl must feel before she calls me," he says. "I am kind, understanding. She is one second away from hanging up. I always ask if she's really thought about it. Then I arrange to see her when her husband is there. The girls must be clean and have a nice apartment." Mr. Ros has certain work-ethic standards as well. "I went to see someone in Groninger who was still asleep at 2 p.m.," he recalls. "She was not accepted."

Wilhelmina, a pretty, 26-year-old blue-eyed, milk-fed blonde, has been working with Mr. Ros for several months. Between callers she chats in her softly lit Amsterdam apartment, furnished with fake-leather sofas, lace tablecloths and three cuckoo clocks. She is married with one child. "I like earning extra money," she explains. Her husband, a chauffeur, doesn't mind.

"He says it's my own business," she states. "There's never been any emotional involvements with customers." While her daughter is at school, she sees English and American men as well as Dutch ones and each week she goes to a gynecologist for a checkup.

"I give the girl the telephone number of a doctor and we tell her to go regularly," says Mr. Ros. "I also have to tell her what to do at first. In commercial sex it's sort of prohibited to like it. That's wrong. Her husband gets pleasure from his work — why shouldn't she?"

As for himself, Mr. Ros gets a lot of job satisfaction. "If you do something, you must do it well," he declares. "I'm proud to be doing this. We're a monopoly in The Hague and probably the biggest in Holland. My name now means something. You can ask 10 men on the street, and four will know me." Walking down the street here Mr. Ros is indeed greeted by six different men, obviously in many walks of life, in two short blocks. "All customers," he confides with satisfaction.

He truly believes that his business allows both men and women to fulfill their needs, without degradation, and displays the earnestness of a social worker on the subject of prostitution. "Look, I'm not for prostitution," he insists. "This is an alternative. Prostitution is one of the oldest jobs in the world. What we're doing is putting it on a higher level."

He gets particularly huffy on the subject of feminists and the exploitation of women. "We're in a consumer society where men are constantly harassed by nude women. Men are constantly stimulated by sex, sex, sex. Look at that girl." He points to a braless woman across the street. "You don't understand, because you're a woman — a woman can have sexual contact any time she wants. Women's libbers should think about how lonely it is to be a single person with no sex life."

His relationship with his housewives is strictly business but he sympathizes and identifies with the customers. "If you think deeply about it, these men want to find a wife," he says sorrowfully. "And if someone is completely married, he doesn't need me. But why is my business growing and growing?"

Newest Addition to French Culture: Industrial Archaeology

by Joel Stratte-McClure

France has never lacked museums or monuments. They can be found everywhere, commemorating everything from bygone royalty to antique clocks to modern poets. Now a new generation of preservation is afoot that could turn the country's once-thriving, mostly industrial factories into cultural centers and historic sites.

Technique et Culture, which specializes in industrial archaeology.

"It's not a bad idea if they get the people who worked in the factories involved, rather than create something bourgeois," contended a representative of the Democratic Labor Confederation of France, the socialist labor union, at a recent conference in Annony that debated the future of these worn-out monuments to capitalism — or "industrial chateaus" as they are sometimes called.

The idea of preserving and promoting a country's technical heritage — the English term is industrial archaeology, but French experts call it technical culture — is not wholly revolutionary. The Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust set up a museum over a decade ago in Telford, England, that focuses on the history of iron-related inventions. And in the Ruhr in West Germany,

a mining museum, opened in 1936, currently attracts about 100,000 visitors a year. But French enthusiasm for technical culture is relatively new.

Although no major museums exist at present, approximately 20 projects for transforming factories into cultural centers are under consideration, covering a wide range of industries: textiles in Roubaix, mining in Douai, railroading in Mulhouse, cutlery in Thiers, hosiery in Troyes. If built, they would go further than the small industrial museum in Creusot or the renovation of an occasional factory, like the Paul Le Blin cotton mill in Lille, which was made into a housing complex. The first important project is likely to be a large scientific and industrial museum at La Villette in northeast Paris, which is to display technical artifacts from all over France. Studies were recently submitted to President Giscard d'Estaing, who is expected to give the go-ahead early next year.

"We're not just saving industrial sites because we want to keep up remembrances of things past or offer a fashionable retrospective," explains Jocelyne de Noblet, who heads a recently-founded technical research center financed by government agencies (the French Electricity Board and the national railroads) and private industry (CII Honeywell Bull, Creusot-Loire, Schlumberger). "We can only save these buildings if we do so in a useful manner," de Noblet declares. "We will use them as working cultural centers to show how machines functioned and how they related to the society of the past — as well as the present."

They have a tremendous impact on the society of their times. But they also exemplify the negative aspects of capitalism that inspired Zola and Dickens. Not everyone benefited from the wealth they created, and not everyone thinks they should be treated as shrines, cathedrals or pyramids. People remember that these factories helped train artisans, promoted youth labor, created barely human working conditions in mines and mills, and often led to squalor and slums in the cities.

But de Noblet claims interest in our industrial heritage is growing, and at the recent conference in Lille and Annony, people from a wide range of backgrounds debated such questions as how to cope with industrial progress and the impact it has on the labor force; how future cultural centers are going to interact with the contemporary public; what the best way to preserve past and present industrial tools is, and how industrial archaeology will apply to recent industries like telecommunications.

De Noblet, who is described in *Le Monde* as the "negative force among the government's calm officials," hopes ultimately to create major cultural centers in different areas of France — coal in the north; steel, transport and textiles in the east; energy in the southeast, and smaller centers in other areas.

"The people outside Paris don't want to destroy the Louvre, but they aren't that interested in it," de Noblet claims. "However, they do get enthusiastic about projects that relate to their ancestry. They can be very technically minded; they want to see how machinery worked and how products were created in the past. Our plan is to let them come in, actually work with the machines and, at the same time, try to show them how these industries influenced society today."



Swimming hall in a Suresnes factory on the outskirts of Paris in 1931.

Some government officials believe there is a future for technical culture in France. Thierry Gaudin at the Ministry of Industry explains that "we're not completely lost. We live in a country with 400 chateaus, good cooking, literature, fashion and other forms of culture. The fact that the Bataclan museum is designed as it is, with the technical workings exposed, is a sign that we're becoming more technically oriented."

De Noblet believes it will be a few years before his "technical culture centers" become a reality. But he's already looking further into the future. His ultimate scheme: a motorcycle museum that bikers can visit to admire old cycles while repairing their own on the premises.

There is a small photographic exhibition illustrating how the architecture of Lille and two other cities have been influenced by industry at Usines, Chateaux de l'Industrie, 100 rue du Cherche Midi, Paris 6, until Nov. 30. Entrance is free.

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How to Live Like a King In Someone Else's Castle

by Michael deCourcy Hinds

Francis and Judy Furton took a trip around the world last year and yet they were never far from home. Comfortable beds and prepared meals were waiting for them in Detroit, Spain, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Redondo Beach, Calif. "Perfect strangers wined and dined us on tours," said Mr. Furton, who is 73 years old.

There was no magical mystery tour. The Furtons, both retired American schoolteachers, had simply arranged with seven other families to exchange homes, cars and often friends while on vacation. The couple, who now live in Guadalajara, Mexico, are subscribers to the Vacation Exchange Club, one of many organizations that, for a fee of from \$5 to \$30, offers lists of persons from all over the world who want to swap homes, vacation houses or apartments. Exchanges often include cars and boats, and can last for a single weekend or for months.

It is not a new idea; enterprising vacationers have been finding each other through classified advertisements and swapping homes for years. But now, as exchange directories proliferate, their number is increasing: In the last 12 months, an estimated 3,000 Americans swapped homes with fellow Americans, Europeans, Middle Easterners, Caribbean islanders, Africans and others. Its growing popularity is partially attributed to the rising costs of hotel rooms, restaurant meals and rental cars. But money is not the only consideration, since most exchangers can afford expensive vacations. Exchanging is on the increase because swappers feel they are getting a more authentic travel experience.

The Furtons have swapped houses 44 times in 17 years. "When you stay in hotels, the only people you meet are other travelers in the hotel," said Mr. Furton. "It's so much more interesting to stay in people's homes and meet their friends. You get to know the countries much better and make some great friendships, too." He and his wife have open invitations to visit exchangers they met in 33 countries. Because so many people ask him about home swapping, Mr. Furton prepared a fact sheet about last year's world trip. In the five-month vacation, the Furtons spent 70 days in hotels, with average daily expenses of \$47.50, and 86 days in private homes, at an average of \$21.97 per diem. Thus, over the course of the trip, they saved \$2,119.88 by exchanging homes. "We never would have been able to do so much on so little money," said Mr. Furton.

How did the Furtons' own house fare at the mercy of swappers? Fine, Mr. Furton said. In all of their 44 exchanges, their house was left untidy only once and their camper was banged up once — "minor inconveniences" to the Furtons, who prefer to remember their favorite Jamaican exchange, when they lived like royalty for six weeks in a hilltop villa staffed with a cook, waiter and maid.

A few people get stuck with non-refundable tickets on charter flights when a swap flops. Just a week before his summer exchange vacation was to begin, Matthew Arnold, a San Francisco advertising executive, got a letter terminating his London swap. His English partner explained that he feared for his life in America. "He had been reading all those horror stories about people shooting each other in gas lines," said Mr. Arnold, who decided to use his non-refundable tickets and make the trip anyway.

When Mr. Arnold arrived with his family in London, the Englishman did invite them to share his Sloane Square flat for a week. "When we moved out, he rented it to a group of Arabs," said Mr. Arnold, who believes the Englishman canceled the swap to rent the flat, and not because

there were cowboys in the gas lines. "I can see how a trip could become a disaster for people who hadn't planned on hotels and couldn't afford them," he said, adding that on his next swap he would take advantage of a new security deposit service being offered by his exchange organization, Inquiline, Inc. of New York. (An inquiline is an animal that lives in another's nest.)

In an effort to prevent last-minute cancellations and eliminate concern about damaged or missing property, Inquiline accepts security deposits of any size suggested by exchangers and will arbitrate disputes. The deposit service is free, but the arbitration service costs \$100 for every \$10,000 in question. Only three people used the deposit service last year and there were no disputes, which tends to confirm the trusting nature of exchangers, said Benjamin Kernan, president of Inquiline. Another of the agency's little-used services is a private investigation on an exchanger partner, with his consent. The report usually costs \$25 to \$60.

The complaints that agencies hear generally involve different standards of housekeeping. "People who are rigid about this may be unhappy unless arrangements are made beforehand," said David Ostroff, owner of the Vacation Exchange Club. "Exchangers in Southern France, Italy and Spain are much less formal about housework than those in Northern Europe and parts of America." Housecleaning is also a chore that most people want to escape during vacations, but many swapped houses have maids willing to do extra work.

Agencies do not like to talk about the few swaps that go sour. Inquiline says the success rate is higher with exchanges than with vacation rentals, which it also handles. "The response I've gotten from subscribers about exchanges would be similar to a survey on sex," said Mr. Kernan. "Ninety percent rave about it, and the other 10 percent don't think it's too bad."

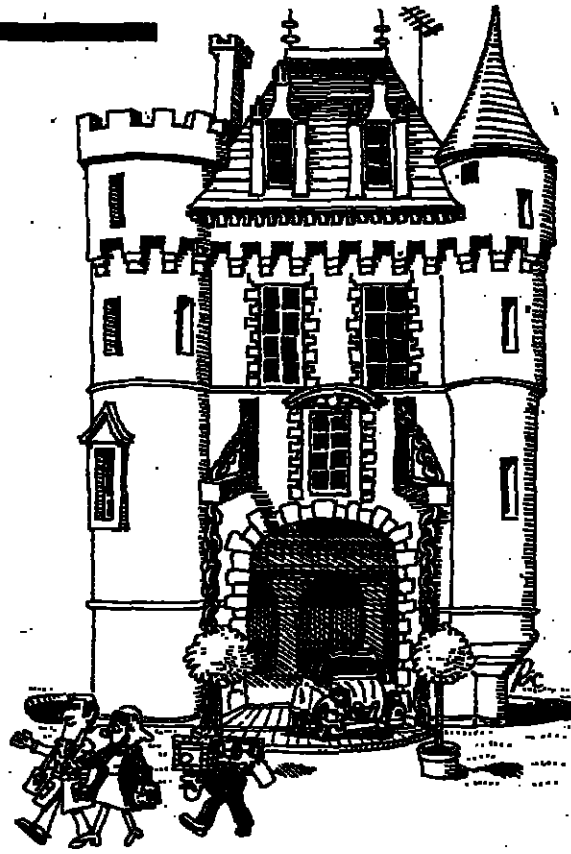


Illustration by Richard Erickson

James and Deirdre Stanforth rave. For three summers, they have exchanged their West Side townhouse in Manhattan for a 400-year-old castle with 1,500 acres of parkland in Ireland. "We felt like kids with an F.A.O. Schwarz toy catalog," said Mrs. Stanforth. "It was the kind of place you'd pay admission to see, and we had to keep pinching ourselves to make sure we were awake." The Stanforths were interested in house swapping because they did not like leaving their own home empty "for the burglars" and they find hotels boring. "My husband never wanted to go anywhere, but I thought he would like exchanging since he would feel at home. I was right," said Mrs. Stanforth.

Some swaps work so well that the shared houses almost become joint properties. "I've swapped houses so often with friends who have a vacation house in the Bahamas that I feel as though I have a second residence there," said a real estate investor, who regularly lets his friends use his New York apartment while he is traveling on business. Although swapping with old friends is not exactly adventurous, the New Yorker has also used the Wall Street Journal's classified ads to swap his apartment for a villa in Sorrento, Italy.

Swaps do not have to be lengthy, international arrangements. Using an exchange club listing, two New York couples had a "hospitality exchange," which means they simply exchanged guest privileges. A Poughkeepsie couple came to the city for a theater weekend and stayed with a Manhattan couple; this fall, the Manhattan couple plans to spend a weekend in Poughkeepsie to see the sights. In another impromptu weekend exchange, Howard and Mary Louise Johnson swapped their Manhattan apartment for a house on the beach in Cape Cod, Mass. The swapping couples also exchanged cars, which they left at the airports for each other's convenience. "It was idyllic," said Mrs. Johnson.

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Madrid Celebrates America's Modern Art

by Jerry Sheerin

MADRID — There are hundreds of museums in the world, but there is only one MOMA, and to celebrate its 50th anniversary, New York's Museum of Modern Art has a show touring Europe with 278 important works from its vast collection.

The MOMA, unlike most museums, is more than just a warehouse for storing antiquated and outdated works of art. From its modest beginnings in 1929, it has become what its founders intended: a laboratory that promotes and defends modern art — the definition of "modern" being all that contemporary artists are doing, whether it's painting, sculpture, architecture, photography, video, film or any of a hundred other categories.

The world of art is a complex game, and one needs a scorecard to know who is playing. MOMA attempts to be that scorecard. It isn't an easy task — modern art has come a long way since the post-Impressionists (Cezanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin and Seurat), the subject of the first exhibition ever shown at the museum. Works that were considered valid and important in their day have often become no more than curious historical footnotes.

With great foresight, the MOMA has avoided

Miro, Chagall, Braque, De Chirico and Rouault. In the '30s and '40s, the rise of fascism in Europe forced many artists like Albers and Hofmann to seek refuge in the United States, and it was partly through their work and teachings and through the influence of Gropius's Bauhaus School that the entire aspect of American art began to change. By the time World War II came to a close, a new art was being born.

It was by no means an easy birth. Few critics, collectors or museums were aware of what was happening, and artists like Gorky, Gottlieb and de Kooning went nearly unnoticed. Only gradually did their painting gain recognition and acceptance.

Perhaps the most dynamic period in American art was that of New York in the '50s, with the huge, forceful paintings by Rothko, Motherwell, Pollock and Kline. Today, Tobey's quiet, introspective abstractions seem timeless, while later works by Rauschenberg and Johns seem as dated as the Pyramids.

A curious painting of this period and one of special interest to Spain is the "Eulogy to the Spanish Republic, 1954." It is one of a series painted by Motherwell between 1957 and 1961, and a similar one was recently donated by the artist to the University of Salamanca.

The rest of the work in the exhibition is of recent and familiar history, including the return to the figurative by Estes and others, after the

Streep's Rising Star

(Continued from Page 7W)

other half should be in complete disagreement with them."

After graduating, Miss Streep moved to New York. "I thought, 'I'm 26. I'm starting my career. I better make it next year,'" she said.

She won a supporting role in "Trelawny of the Wells" at Lincoln Center. Then she tried out for "27 Wagons Full of Cotton." Her character was fat, vulgar and sloppy. She was sweet. Before the audition, Meryl ducked into the ladies' room and stuffed 27 wagons full of tissue paper into her dress. Assuming "an outrageous" overdone Southern accent, she read for Arvin Brown, and was hired.

In her first season in New York, she did seven plays, and was an immediate success. After her success in "27 Wagons," she never had to go to an open audition, do television voice-overs or face any of the usual struggles of a beginning actress. She did not even have to play ingenuities.

In the summer of 1976, she joined the New York Shakespeare Festival, playing the French princess in "Henry V" and the moralistic novice in "Measure for Measure." Co-starred in "Measure" as the malevolent Angelo was John Cazale, best known as Fredo, the cowardly son of "The Godfather" and Al Pacino's sidekick in "Dog Day Afternoon." She and Mr. Cazale fell in love and lived together for two years, during which he learned that he had cancer. It was a time of great heartbreak — the first emotional setback in her life.

In spite of Mr. Cazale's illness, the two of them acted in "The Deer Hunter." This was her first major screen role (she had appeared fleetingly in "Julia"). In this film, Miss Streep imbues a rather ordinary woman with character. We read on her face the confusion, longings and anguish of a simple soul whose life and love are interrupted by war. "I wanted the audience to feel another dimension in her," the actress says. "She's the forgotten person in the screenplay and also in the characters' lives."

"The Deer Hunter" won an Academy Award earlier this year as best picture of the year and was named best film of the year by the New York Film Critics. It also became a subject of controversy — for its apocalyptic approach to the war and for its use of violence. For Miss Streep, who has seen the film six times, "It shows the value of people in towns like that. There is such a fabric of life to look at."

After filming "Holocaust" in Vienna, she stopped working and spent the next nine months with Mr. Cazale — until his death. As Joseph Papp says, "She took care of him as if there were nobody else on earth. She was always

at his side. It was such a statement of loyalty, of commitment. She never betrayed any notion that he would not survive. She knew that he was dying, but he knew only in a way that a dying man knows it. She gave him tremendous hope. When I am at my last moment, I wish I could have that kind of support, that constant concern and belief in recovery."

She signed for her next feature film, "The Seduction of Joe Tynan" and went through it "on automatic pilot." Today, Miss Streep talks readily about Mr. Cazale as an actor, but when she is asked about their personal relationship she becomes reticent and draws the curtain.

Meryl Streep is that rarity — an intuitive actress who talks intelligently about her craft: "Working on movies is very economical, clean, pared down. You can afford to do so little. You don't have to be a good actor, or even an actor, to be effective in movies. But when you get a good actor, like Brando or Olivier, there's a difference — when somebody takes a part by the throat and sings with it. My fear is that in doing so little, I will not be able to do what I do on stage, which is to be brave, to take the larger leap."

Asked if she ever "used" herself to play a character, she says, "I never met myself in any play I ever read. I would recognize myself easily. By my outlook on things — somebody always trying to give her best shot — and sometimes not making it. A sense of humor about herself. A short attention span. A lot of great ideas. Very lazy." When it is suggested that she seems extraordinarily well adjusted, she adds, "I really reject the idea that you have to be neurotic to be in the theater. You have to live and keep your eyes open. A lot of terrible things will come your way; you don't have to seek them. And some good things, too."

In common with other artists, Miss Streep has a strong ego. As Mr. Papp says, "She has to — in order to function." However, she does not suffer from what he calls "egotism." "She doesn't play the star," he continues, "but she knows her worth. People around her make her into a queen. She is not unaware of her career, but her strongest commitment is to her acting. She is a shrewd analyst of herself. When she works, she tortures herself to reach the truth. That's her pain. She constantly has to plumb herself. The real Meryl Streep is what you see in her acting. The stage is where she feels at her best about herself."

At the same time, she is very alive offstage, filled with vivacity, humor and opinions. "There is a balance between her offstage and onstage



life," says Mr. Papp. "She is a very strong woman. When she fights for her point of view, there is none of the sweet, jolly fun-loving Meryl. But she is also very giving. I never heard her put anybody down."

Last year Miss Streep married Don Gummer, a sculptor who builds huge wooden wall pieces. She seems very happily married and is pregnant (her child is due later this month). The two live in a loft in SoHo. He has two enormous studio rooms for his massive sculpture; she has a study crammed with books, papers and scripts, with her Emmy sitting on a cluttered cabinet. The couple leads a quiet, private life, their chief diversion visiting art galleries and museums.

In Meryl Streep, there's a world of theater, and she would like to do everything — stage tragedy to film comedy. For one thing, she is eager to do more Shakespeare — Cleopatra, Lady Macbeth, Rosalind, Portia. "I never used to have a list like that," she confesses. "She would also like to do more musicals. When she heard that they were casting the musical 'Evita,' she admits that 'I put out my feelers.' She is fascinated by the figure of Eva Peron. 'If they had hired me,' she says, 'all my family would have come. And my husband has five brothers. They would have sold out the first three weeks of the show.' (The part went to someone else.)"

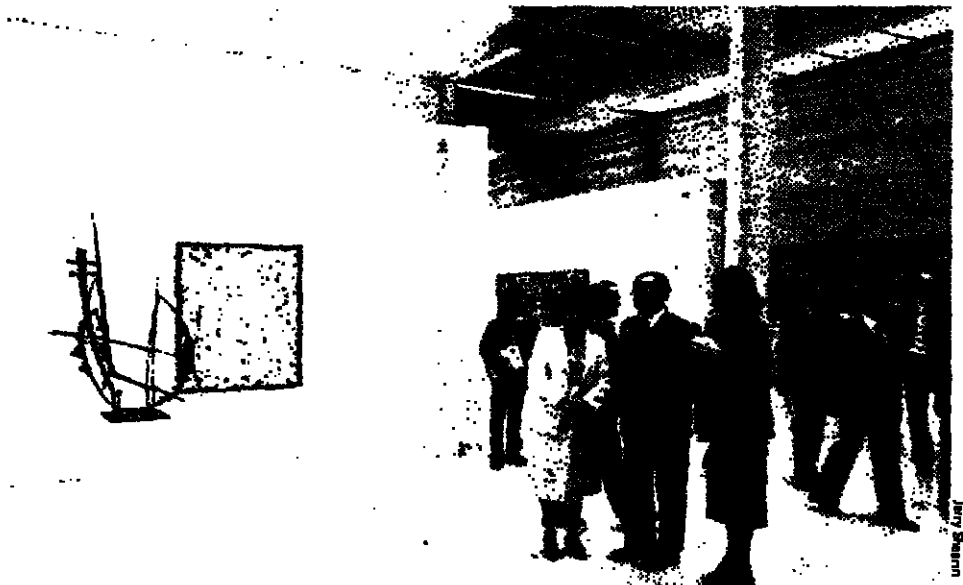
Her long-range theatrical dream is to start a travelling troupe of actors who would perform Shakespeare in repertory across America. In her company she would like such friends as Al Pac-

ino, Raul Julia, Rosemary Harris and Mary McCormack. "An actor would do Hamlet one night and Polonius the next. I could do Gertrude Ophelia. Maybe when we're all 55, we'll talk about a play where we don't worry about what other people are doing behind one's back. It would be so wonderful to look back 20 years from now and say 'I went out with that troupe in 1980. It would be like saying, 'I was with Group Theater,' or 'I was with Ellis (Rabbi) Rosemary (Harris) at the A.P.A. (Association of Producing Artists),' or 'I was on tour with Thelma Cornwell.'"

On the brink of major success, Miss Streep seems to have no desire to change her mode of life. She still wears a favorite Hawaiian man's jacket from her college days and buys jeans on MacDougal Street in Greenwich Village. Asked if things have changed for her, she says, "I've turned down some jobs. I makes me nervous. I usually take everything I get. Now I'm getting . . . discerning."

She is just beginning to be faced with the mounds and problems of stardom. Does she feel the sustaining drive to carry her to the top? Contemplating that question, she announces, "What I have is more like overdrive." But what Miss Streep has is something that proves more valuable than ambition — a sense of her own identity and an insatiable love of it.

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U.S. Ambassador to Spain Terence Todman and wife at the MOMA show.

becoming a glorified art cemetery. By refusing donations which cannot later be sold or traded in for other exhibits that its experts find more appropriate, the museum has kept its vast panorama of American art alive and vital.

The immense exhibition that is now at the Spanish National Museum of Contemporary Art in Madrid until November 18 contains fragments from nearly every period, from 1900 to the present. The earliest work is a small watercolor drawing by Maurice Prendergast dated 1898, and the latest is a 1978 aquatint by Philip Pearlstein.

Perhaps the most interesting single facet of the entire collection is the presentation of drawings and watercolors dated 1900-40, a group of works that gently introduces the great mass of painting and sculpture from the '50s through the late '70s. These relatively humble works recall the difficult years just before and during the Depression, a period of great social change when American artists either looked to Europe for their artistic roots or, like the painters of the "ashcan school," focused on the problems which surrounded them.

Strangely enough, it was just at the beginning of the Depression, 10 days after the "Great Crash," that the museum first opened its doors. Its first exhibition, the "Post-Impressionists," was followed shortly afterward by "Painting in Paris," including works by Matisse, Picasso,

pop art of the '60s. Nearly everyone will recognize Oldenburg's soft pipes and typewriters, and the light constructions by Flavin.

In the field of architecture, the MOMA has presented a sparse, but aptly-selected group of drawings by the late Louis Kahn, an appropriate homage to one of America's most influential architects. It was only in the '50s that Kahn began to receive commissions of any importance, but the influence of his teaching at the University of Pennsylvania was far-reaching.

Charles Eames, the only designer represented, was a prolific producer of everything from toys to architecture, and there is a magnificent collection of his chairs on show, dated from 1940 to 1958.

There is an eclectic range of exhibits in the area of photography, film and video, starting with bleak landscapes of the Depression and stills from the great films by D.W. Griffith, like "The Birth of a Nation." On the more recent front, there are the experiments in color video. Artists such as Paik and Nauman manipulate the tube and condensers like palette and brush, creating visual effects and social statements in a medium that was undreamed of when MOMA first got it all together 50 years ago.

The show continues at the Spanish National Museum of Contemporary Art in Madrid until Nov. 18 and then moves on to Vienna and Israel.

Italy's Tortellini War

by Nino Lo Bello

Bologna, Italy — Italian taste buds, ever a target in this Garden of Eden where meals often become epics, are bombarded by nearly 300 different types of spaghetti every year, at the last official count.

One of them, *tortellini*, is making headline news these days — and if the good guys and the bad guys continue to cook up any more trouble in this part of Italy, it is more than likely the United Nations Security Council will have to be called in.

The tortellini are in a real stew. Any innocent tourist who comes to Bologna is very likely to put his finger into the hottest gastronomic controversy in burp history. It is now an open fact of life that the city of Bologna has officially declared war with neighboring Modena, 24 miles away, over the question of who invented tortellini.

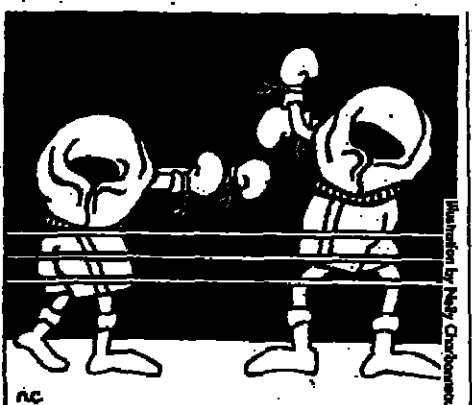
Looking every bit like the navel of Venus de Milo (which, as a matter of fact, served as the initial inspiration), tortellini are described by the dictionary as "an alimentary paste of noodle dough cut in rounds, filled with savory fillings and boiled." In Italy, where tortellini are usually served in bowls of soup or covered with tomato

and meat sauce, they are generally considered a Bolognese specialty.

Not so, say the people of Modena, who are bringing Bologna up on non-paternity charges. They claim they are the inventors of tortellini, and that it is no Bologna creation, but a dish — with or without the meat sauce — properly labeled as the cuisine of Modena.

Bologna has come to its own defense by forming a group of epicurean militants, headed by a direct descendant of Pope Benedict XIV, that calls itself the Learned Confraternity of the Tortellini of Bologna. Not to be outdone by such fancy nomenclature, however, the citizens of Modena have united to a man to constitute an organization with an unlikely mouthful of a name, the National Society for the Study of the Possibility of Establishing Contacts to Re-evaluate the Prestige of Italian Gastronomy and the Authentic Cuisine of Modena Defending Her Ancient Recipes.

Heading this impressive-sounding society is one of Modena's most famous gastronomes, Dr. Telesforo Fini, whose office will call a news conference at the drop of a fork. Professor Fini, who has apparently bitten off more than he can chew, offers as proof of Modena's claim a tale told by Alessandro Tassoni, the 17th-century poet, in his epic work, "The Stolen Bucket," de-



scribing a grotesque incident between the two city-states.

According to Tassoni, the Goddess Venus, who was watching over the safety of Modena's soldiers during a lull in a battle with Bologna, had been suffering from the heat and had taken off her clothes to cool off. Inadvertently the mess officer of the Modena army saw the naked Venus, and his eye fell upon her beautiful and perfect navel. So fascinated was he with this part of Venus's anatomy that forthwith he set upon creating a dish to honor it and her. And lo

and behold! (says Tassoni), he invented the *tortellini*, a pasta replica of what the Venus navel looked like to him.

During the battles that ensued, Bologna forces overran Modena's positions. Among loot was the sealed jar of the first *tortellini*. Modena cook had bottled. The jar was taken Bologna's reigning prince, who, having tasted the contents, liked them so much that decreed that the tempting tidbits should henceforth be made and eaten throughout his realm. Since that day, according to Professor Fini, people have erroneously assumed that tortellini originally came from the kitchens of Bologna.

You can imagine what Bologna thinks of this theory. For one thing, Bologna's Communist mayor regards Modena's claim as the epitome of revisionist decadence. But the experts he real experts, maintain that Bologna has history of admiring Venus that goes back to the times of Christ. To date all academic research shows that tortellini were invented an unknown Bolognese chef whose wife resembled Venus and whose navel was precisely the same as the one on the famous Greek statue.

Although both sides at least agree in principle that tortellini were inspired by Venus's navel, the issue as to which city fathered the tortellini will be settled only when one side is made to its words. It's navel warfare, Italian style.

Japan Bank Rate Raised to 6.25%

By Akihiko Sato

OKYO, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — The k of Japan today raised its discount rate to 6.25 percent from 5.25 percent effective tomorrow to combat inflation and bolster the yen.

The increase in the rate charged on bank borrowings from the central bank followed increases in April and July when the rate was 5.5 percent. It also follows yesterday's move by the Bundesbank to increase its discount rate a full point to 6 percent.

The increase had been generally expected, but not before Friday or early next week, mainly because of the present political infighting within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party touched off by its dismal performance at the general elections last month. Bank of Japan Governor Teichiro Morinaga also had indicated yesterday that a decision hinges partly on when party leaders can settle their differences and form a new Cabinet.

Meanwhile, however, the yen has fallen sharply on the foreign exchange market. Central bankers apparently thought that the failure to act now would further erode the currency's value.

Inflation Problem

Japan is also plagued with a continuing rise in wholesale prices, primarily because of higher oil prices and the declining yen. The central bank originally had expected wholesale-price growth to slow by September as the impact of oil-price boosts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries filtered through. Producer prices, however, continued to rise, registering an 18-percent unadjusted annual increase in September. The prices are widely expected to have gone up sharply in October as well.

Another nagging problem is a widening interest-rate gap between the United States and Japan. The gap is believed to be prompting a drain of capital from Japan to the United States, thus contributing to the deterioration of Japan's payments balance and the yen's weakness.

Indicating the size of the problem, the Finance Ministry announced today that the nation's foreign reserves of gold, currencies and special drawing rights dropped

\$2.06 billion in October to \$23.273 billion. Banking sources said the drop resulted from foreign exchange intervention by the Bank of Japan totalling \$2.7 billion to support the weakening yen.

Foreign exchange analysts and private economists here believe, however, that today's rate increase will not help the yen significantly. The dollar has continued advancing in the Tokyo foreign exchange market despite the Bank of Japan's heavy intervention and rumors in the past month that a rate rise was planned. They said the step rise would have helped buoy the Japanese currency had it been taken at least two weeks ago. "They missed the timing," one foreign exchange analyst said.

Currency Instability

After the announcement, Mr. Morinaga expressed his hope that the discount rate increase will help stabilize the currency market. He noted that Japan's domestic demand has been expanding steadily, while wholesale prices still retain a strong upward trend.

He said a series of measures that the Bank of Japan had taken earlier this year has been effective in slowing money-supply growth but he added that business still has the capability to cushion the impact of the discount rate increase. Those measures included a limit on the rate of growth in commercial bank lending activities.

Japan's business community has been split about the advisability of a discount-rate increase. The Federation of Economic Organizations, the largest of leading business groups, has expressed its opposition, saying that the step will do unacceptable damage to the economy. Other major business organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Employers' Association, have supported the step.

Observers here said that yet another increase may be needed to effectively cope with inflation. But they discounted such a step in the near future. "We aren't the U.S.," one analyst said, referring to the rapid rate of increase in the U.S. discount rate. "It will be sometime before we have another boost on our hands," he added.

Robots Seen Expanding Industrial Role

Mistake-Free and Never Bored,
Key to Productivity Gains in '80s

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT) — Industrial robots, some of them equipped with camera-like "eyes," are marching out of the foundries and paint shops and into the cleaner environs of light industry.

In western Texas they are being used in the production of calculators and watches. In Fort Wayne, Ind., they are helping assemble small-appliance motors, and in Watertown, N.Y., they have been put to work on an assembly line making clinical thermometers.

For years heavy-duty robots have been performing such unpleasant or hazardous tasks as spray-painting cars, handling hot forgings and lifting heavy castings. But now robots of a smaller, lighter, and less-expensive variety are starting to show up for work on assembly lines in other parts of industry where they are performing quality-control inspections, parts loading and unloading and assembly operations.

Robots bring to their work several special qualities. For one

thing, they are perfect — unlike human operators they never make a mistake. For another, they never get bored.

Today there are robot societies in countries all over the world — in the United States, Japan, Britain and elsewhere — and every few months, it seems, there is another conference on robotics.

Why the sudden rush toward robotics? For one thing, they are becoming less expensive. "For the first time, we are starting to see robots handling something in the 5-to-10-pound range for under \$50,000," says researcher Charles Rosen, who is associated with SRI International.

Unimation Corp., which was largely responsible for introducing robots into the work force some 20 years ago, has recently developed a unit that is 13 inches tall and weighs around 15 pounds. When available, it will

sell for between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

Robots have often been called the key to productivity gains in the 1980s. In Japan, for example, some 120 manufacturers are said to have turned out 7,000 robot-like machines in the last year, bringing the total number of robot installations there to around 30,000.

"The trend toward robots is a combination of push and pull," explains Jules Mirabel, manager of manufacturing engineering applications for General Electric. "On the one hand, it's severe production pressures from abroad, where productivity is increasing 8 percent to 10 percent annually. On the other hand, it's the electronics revolution, the great reduction in the price of integrated circuits and their effect on computing costs," he adds. GE is among the companies working to adapt solid-state cameras to robotic arms.

A robot can be programmed to perform a variety of different tasks. For example, Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. has been using robots to move its thermometers through a series of water baths, vibrating tables and centrifuges, while its nail-polish product groups have been using cameras to do quality control inspections. Now the company is working to link the two technologies into a single system.

"Because they allow automation to be quickly transferred from line to line, robots are the most cost-effective way to go when working on batches of products," said Ray Davis Jr., the company's director of advanced technology.

Indeed, it is in the area of batched production that robots are thought to offer their greatest promise. "Two-thirds of the country's goods are already produced in lots smaller than 100,000 each involving new models, new styles or other modifications," noted SRI's Rosen. "With robots I can envision a huge era of customization," he added.

After Pickup in 3d Quarter

Forecasters Admit Confusion About U.S. Recession

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — Confusion among people who make a living trying to tell others just where the U.S. economy stands. Most business analysts agree that a recession is somewhere in the neighborhood. But there is much uncertainty over the exact location.

The arbiter of when recessions begin and end, the National Bureau of Economic Research, recently canceled a news conference at which its analysts had planned to tell reporters where the economy stands. "After meeting privately a few days ago," a National Bureau economist explains, "we concluded that the data is so contradictory that it's hard to say where we do stand."

Ascertaining the onset of a recession tends to be tricky at any time. In reaching a judgment, National Bureau analysts eschew any rigid formula. It also is a myth that the nonprofit group defines a recession

as a period in which the real, inflation-adjusted gross national product drops for at least two quarters in a row.

In fact, the National Bureau monitors dozens of economic statistics before deciding whether a recession has set in. The list includes the real GNP, factory production, inflation-adjusted retail sales, the portion of the adult population at work and the percentage of major industries with rising levels of output.

At present, some unusual developments are making recession spotting even trickier than usual. After rising without interruption since the 1973-75 U.S. recession, real GNP fell at an annual rate of 2.3 percent in this year's second quarter, suggesting the possible onset of a recession. But in the third quarter, the indicator rose 2.4 percent annually, to a level about equal to that reached in the first quarter.

Some economists see a further

slight increase this quarter. Others expect a slight decline. Whatever happens, it seems likely that the overall level of economic activity at year-end will be about where it was last spring.

Further complicating the picture is inflation which must be squeezed out of the many dollar-denominated indicators that National Bureau analysts monitor. The problem is that adjusting for inflation when prices are rising as swiftly as now, tends to be a highly imprecise procedure. Many economists suspect that the inflation adjustment for some of these indicators may be excessive, so they may project a somewhat grimmer picture of the business scene than actually exists.

Statistical Revisions

The picture is made even fuzzier by a recent rash of statistical revisions. The most publicized of these occurred when the Federal Reserve Board was compelled to reduce by \$4.5 billion its money-supply estimates for early October. Similarly, revisions have recently plagued the government's widely followed leading-indicators index. This is a composite of 12 economic gauges, including the money supply, that tend to foreshadow the movement of the economy as a whole.

Several times of late, however, forecasters have seen the index fall for a prolonged period, suggesting the advent of a recession, only to have the drop reduced or erased by subsequent revisions. In September, the latest month available, the leading-indicators index rose briskly, on the heels of a small gain in a revised-August reading and a small decline in a revised-July reading. "Anyone who can find a trend in these figures deserves a medal," says an analyst at Chase Manhattan Bank.

Mr. Parry, who also is president of the National Association of Business Economists, which each year polls its 3,200 members on the outlook, says that its current survey taken late last summer "already is out the window." The consensus of the group had been that economic activity would decline through the second, third and fourth quarters of the year.

Among the frustrated forecasters is Jeffrey Nichols, chief economist of Argus Research Corp., a New York investment consulting firm. Until about a month ago, he had been predicting a recession through most of 1979, along the lines of the National Association's forecast. Then he decided, particularly in light of the third-quarter showing, that his forecast was "overly bearish."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain			
Costs Patrons			
1st Half	1979	1978	
Revenue	336.05	330.06	
Profits	19.44	20.85	
Japan			
Toyota Motor			
1st Half	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,570.7	1,450.7	
Profits	17,690.0	12,060.0	
Figures for revenue in Trillion Yen			
Netherlands			
KLM			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	894.6	820.0	
Profits	61.9	102.7	
1st Half	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,660.0	1,520.0	
Profits	92.0	153.0	
United States			
American Natural Resources			
3rd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	482.7	386.8	
Profits	13.5 Loss	0.15 Loss	
Per Share	0.59 Loss	0.01 Loss	
9 Months	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,740.0	1,510.0	
Profits	76.44	110.01	
Per Share	3.33	4.83	
General Dynamics			
3rd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,060.0	836.0	
Profits	50.1	39.8	
Per Share	1.86	1.50	
9 Months			
Revenue	2,970.0	2,310.0	
Profits	127.4	90.3	
Per Share	4.71	3.39	
Lend Lease Transportation			
3rd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	231.8	201.7	
Profits	11.03	10.29	
Per Share	0.93	0.87	
9 Months	1979	1978	
Revenue	692.28	605.65	
Profits	30.13	27.06	
Per Share	2.54	2.29	
Ogden			
3rd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	564.8	464.5	
Profits	14.40	14.60	
Per Share	1.65	1.64	
Per Share dil.	1.43	1.40	
9 Months	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,680.0	1,340.0	
Profits	43.80	41.00	
Per Share	5.00	4.55	
Per Share dil.	4.31	3.90	
Quaker Oats			
3rd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	570.1	459.7	
Profits	24.0	19.0	
Per Share	1.15	0.89	
Scott Paper			
9 Months	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,064.0	879.0	
Profits	4.4	3.1	
Per Share	1.81	1.30	

U.S. Slows Rise In Some Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Wholesale prices as reflected in the producer price index for finished goods rose a seasonally adjusted 1 percent in October after increases of 1.4 percent in September and 1.2 percent in August, the Labor Department said today.

The department said its price index for October stood at 223.7 percent of its 1967 average, or 12.1 percent higher than a year earlier.

Commenting on the slight drop in the rate of the rise, Treasury Secretary William Miller said it "showed a little bit of encouragement." He told reporters the decline reported in food prices was encouraging but the continued strong rise in energy prices was disturbing.

The department said prices of intermediate goods rose 1.3 percent in October after a 1.5-percent September increase, while prices of crude goods rose 1.5 percent in October compared with a 2.1-percent September gain.

Food Prices Down

Prices of finished consumer foods fell 0.1 percent in October after rising 1.8 percent the month before, while the increase in prices of foods and feeds slowed to 0.5 percent in October from 0.8 percent in September.

Prices of beef, veal, pork, eggs, fruits and vegetables and dairy products all turned down.

Prices of other finished goods rose 1.4 percent in October compared with a 1.3-percent increase in September. The increase for non-food finished goods in October was the largest since the 1.8-percent rise in October, 1974.

The department also said prices of finished consumer goods other than food and energy rose 0.8 percent in October compared with a

0.7-percent advance in September and were 9.2 percent higher than a year earlier.

Meanwhile, the rise in prices of energy items slowed to 4.7 percent in October from 6.8 percent in September and 5.8 percent in August.

NYSE Posts Light Gain

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Oil, gaming and blue chip issues today led prices higher on the New York Stock Exchange in light trading. Caution ahead of weekly banking figures trimmed the gains late in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average added about five points as advances led declines about nine to five. Turnover eased to about 26 million shares.

The Federal Reserve reported after the market closed that banks' average net borrowed reserves fell \$134 million in the Oct. 31 week, while Fed member bank borrowings rose \$73 million.

New York business loans rose \$563 million after a revised rise of \$21 million in the previous week and a rise of \$378 million a year earlier, the Fed said. The M-1 money supply fell \$1.3 billion in the Oct. 24 week and averaged an 8-percent rise over the latest four weeks, compared with the previous 13 weeks. Meanwhile M-2 fell \$1.2 billion and was up 11.1 percent.

More major banks raised their prime rate to a record 13 1/4 percent from 15 percent, among them Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Irving Trust and Manufacturers Hanover.

Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking committee urged Citicorp to "exercise care and judgment" when its Citibank subsidiary, the nation's second-largest bank, reviews its prime rate Friday. The lawmaker asked the bank not to "mechanically" raise its prime lending rate to 16 percent.

Responding, Citibank Chairman Walter Wriston said that "we will exercise our usual care in looking at factors that affect the money market."

International Harvester said its contract negotiations with the United Auto Workers were broken off, making a strike likely after the union's noon deadline for an agreement.

BL Workers Support Plan to Eliminate 25,000 Jobs

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — Workers at BL Ltd., the major British vehicle maker once known as British Leyland, have approved overwhelmingly a plan that will put 25,000 of them out of work in an effort to save the ailing company, L. Chairman Sir Michael Edwards said today.

He had asked the 164,000-strong workforce for a mandate to press forward with a comprehensive plan to cut back or end operations at 13 plants, consolidate profitable activities and introduce five new automobile models over the next five years.

Mr. Edwards said that he had received a resounding "yes" from 87.2 percent of the workers who responded in a mail ballot, despite opposition from some quarters. Eighty percent of the workers responded, with 106,062 voting in favor of the restructuring plan and only 15,541 voting against.

The vote was the "clearest possible evidence that an overwhelming majority of employees is behind the company and behind the plan," he said, adding that BL plans to form a joint steering group with the unions to find ways of quickly resolving the problems facing the company.

If the plan is to proceed and succeed, however, three other, powerful forces must be convinced: Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph, the National Enterprise Board and the House of Commons.

NEB, which is the state agency owning 95 percent of BL's stock, must approve to proceed with the plan, and a massive injection of money will be required that will depend on Mr. Joseph's acceptance of the plan and willingness to push it through parliament.

An NEB spokesman said the agency was delighted with the result of the vote. "The NEB has been

kept informed by BL of its plans and will now expect to receive the formal BL plan very shortly. It will then discuss the funding requirements with BL and... submit the recommendations to the Secretary for Industry," the spokesman said.

Following publication of a special government report in 1975, the government spent \$46 million to purchase the then-existing shares of British Leyland. It also subscribed £200 million equity to a rights issue by the company. These shares were vested in NEB, giving it the 95-percent holding. The report had recommended that British Leyland would

need an additional £1 billion in public funds between 1975 and 1982, a commitment undertaken by the Labor government.

To date the company has received £775 million of that.

However, Mr. Joseph said he would "take some convincing" before he would release the remaining amount, which is due next year. BL is looking not only for that balance, but for some £200 million more to finance the new plan.

The aim of Mr. Edwards' strategy is to cut capacity and manpower in line with reduced market expectations while, at the same time, accelerating the introduction of new models to make BL more competitive. It will involve closing a number of plants and transferring their operations to others. Also, there is the possibility that some assets will be sold.

During protracted negotiations in which he held out the prospect that BL might be forced into liquidation, Mr. Edwards persuaded the leaders of the powerful Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Workers to strongly support his plan.

However, the Transport and General Workers Union, which represents more than half of BL's workforce, campaigned strongly against the plan. Its approval was seen as a massive snub for the TGWU.

News and Notes

IBM unveiled two new models of its 3033 processor that can be expanded to match users' needs and announced price reductions of about 20 percent on its 3031 and 3032 processor complexes and about 15 percent on the 3033 processor complex. It also said it cut prices about 33 percent on main storage increments for the 3031, 3032 and 3033 processors, seven System-370 models and on the 3704 and 3705 II communications controllers.

Toyota Motor Sales expects net earnings for the year ending next March 31 to rise to a record \$1 billion (about \$129 million) on record sales of 3.15 trillion yen from net 22.81 trillion yen on sales of 2.81 trillion yen last year.

Toyota will pay a special dividend of two yen per share for the year and an ordinary nine-yen dividend. The anticipated rise in profit follows an improvement in export profitability resulting from the yen's depreciation against the dollar.

The Chicago Board of Trade will implement a plan for creating additional memberships, with a view to boosting trading in new and less active futures contracts traded on the exchange. A series of associate and conditional-associate memberships will be created, conferring on holders the right to trade such contracts as financial instruments, gold, chickens and plywood. They will not be able to trade grain futures.

Saudi Arabia's current-account surplus will fall to \$4.8 billion in 1980 from \$8.9 billion this year, according to tentative U.S. Treasury forecasts. It stresses the forecast was very tentative, but that it did underline the constraints faced by Saudi Arabia as a moderating influence on oil prices. Next year's Saudi surplus would be less than one-eighth of the total surplus for all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries whereas in

1977, Saudi Arabia accounted for over half the surplus. Treasury sources point out that it is much more difficult to make accurate payments forecasts for individual OPEC countries than it is to establish a likely aggregate payments surplus for the group. The sources said that the figures nonetheless did point to something of a trend in which by contrast to Saudi Arabia, some of the countries which are traditionally hard-liners on wanting oil price increases have a more favorable payments outlook. Saudi Arabia could improve its payments balance by producing and selling more oil, but with production already running at a high level of 9.5 million barrels a day, it might not be able to sustain any further increase for long, the sources say.

Japan's oil imports through major international oil companies are declining, with the drop being offset by a heavier dependence on direct purchases from oil-producing countries. Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials say, imports through eight major international oil suppliers amounted to about 74.75 million kiloliters in the first half of fiscal 1979 ending March, or 55.7 percent of the country's imports. This compares with 65.8 percent in 1978 and 68 percent in 1977. Meanwhile, the volume of oil Japan purchases directly from government-run oil firms increased to 43.5 million kiloliters, accounting for 32.4 percent of its imports, up from 1978's 20.7 percent and from 19.5 percent in 1977. The remaining 11.9 percent of imports came from independent U.S. suppliers and Japanese oil companies. A MITI official attributes the decline to the reduction by the major oil companies on supplies shipped to Japan since last spring's tight market. He adds that "it's just a matter of time" before Japan's reliance on the major oil companies will drop below 50 percent of the country's needs as the country switches increasingly to direct dealings to secure stable sources of supply.

The Bank Canadian National and The Provincial Bank of Canada have joined to form the



NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA

A dynamic union.

In accordance with provisions of the Bank Act, the making of the amalgamation agreement between Bank Canadian National and The Provincial Bank of Canada has been approved by the Minister of Finance of Canada, and the shareholders of both banks approved the agreement on September 4, 1979. Subsequently, application has been made for approval by the Governor in Council. The amalgamation will become effective on the day of the approval which is expected to be November 1, 1979.

The amalgamation of these two banks will create the "National Bank of Canada" with assets in excess of \$15 billion and it will rank as the sixth largest bank in Canada and among the top 100 banks in the world.

The National Bank of Canada will own and possess all the property, rights and interests and will be subject to all the duties, liabilities and obligations of each bank.

The head office of the National Bank of Canada will be located at: 500 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 2W8

Highlights from the financial statements as at July 31, 1979. (Non-Audited)

	In thousands of Canadian dollars		
	Bank Canadian National	The Provincial Bank of Canada	National Bank of Canada (Pro forma)
Total Assets	9,030,413	6,038,850	15,057,063
Cash Resources	1,403,177	994,017	2,384,994
Securities	1,209,742	710,868	1,920,610
Loans	6,049,469	4,075,621	10,125,090
Total Liabilities	9,030,413	6,038,850	15,057,063
Deposits	8,364,015	5,661,472	14,013,287
Capital Funds	339,678	219,294	558,972

A stronger international presence.

With more than 850 branches in Canada and offices in New York, Paris, London, Hong Kong and Nassau, the National Bank of Canada will occupy an enhanced competitive position enabling it to expand more effectively and to assume a more important international role.

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How to speak one language very effectively in Europe...

Advertiser in the International Herald Tribune.

(CDR'S)	INC.	EARNEX Fd, Box N 1985, Nassau, Bahamas:	(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.5
(CDR'S)		—(d) Earnex Co.	(w) Hausmann Hides NV	\$364.9

[illegible]

	Open	High	Low
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May	95.55	92.55	94.55
Jun	97.25	92.50	94.50
Jul	97.25	92.50	94.50
Aug	97.25	92.50	94.50
Sep	97.25	92.50	94.50
Oct	97.25	92.50	94.50
Nov	97.25	92.50	94.50
Dec	97.25	92.50	94.50
Est. 400; sales Wed. 347.			
Total open interest Wed. 7.1k			
Tues.			
COTTON No. 1			
New York, cash, per lb.			
Dec	67.36	65.30	64.52
Mar	67.36	65.30	64.52
May	68.25	65.30	64.52
Jun	67.36	65.30	64.52
Jul	67.36	65.30	64.52
Aug	67.36	65.30	64.52
Sep	67.36	65.30	64.52
Oct	67.36	65.30	64.52
Nov	67.36	65.30	64.52
Dec	67.36	65.30	64.52
Est. 12,000; sales Wed. 11,207.			
Total open interest Wed. 7.1k			
from Tues.			
Copper			
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.			
May	90.00	90.00	90.00
Jun	90.00	90.00	90.00
Jul	90.00	90.00	90.00
Aug	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sep	90.00	90.00	90.00
Oct	90.00	90.00	90.00
Nov	90.00	90.00	90.00
Dec	90.00	90.00	90.00
Est. 10,000; sales Wed. 5,892.			
Total open interest Wed. 2.4k			
from Tues.			
N.Y. SILVER			
100 oz.; dollars per 100 oz.			
May	1467.2	1467.2	1500.0
Jun	1467.2	1467.2	1500.0
Jul	1467.2	1467.2	1500.0
Aug	1467.2	1467.2	1500.0
Sep	1467.2	1467.2	1500.0
Oct	1467.2	1467.2	1500.0
Nov	1467.2	1467.2	1500.0
Dec	1467.2	1467.2	1500.0
Est. 10,000; sales Wed. 2,944.			
Total open interest Wed. 1k			
from Tues.			
PLATINUM			
500.00 oz.; dollars per 500 oz.			
May	455.00	471.50	465.00
Jun	455.00	471.50	465.00
Jul	455.00	471.50	465.00
Aug	455.00	471.50	465.00
Sep	455.00	471.50	465.00
Oct	455.00	471.50	465.00
Nov	455.00	471.50	465.00
Dec	455.00	471.50	465.00
Est. 25,451; sales Wed. 1,155.			
Total open interest Wed. 7,745			
from Tues.			
GOLD 100 Troy oz. dollars per 100 oz.			
May	351.50	350.00	350.00
Jun	351.50	350.00	350.00
Jul	351.50	350.00	350.00
Aug	351.50	350.00	350.00
Sep	351.50	350.00	350.00
Oct	351.50	350.00	350.00
Nov	351.50	350.00	350.00
Dec	351.50	350.00	350.00

Feb	399.00	399.80	374.00
Mar	408.00	408.50	386.00
Apr	418.00	417.50	393.00
May	418.00	421.10	398.00
Jun	436.00	441.90	404.00
Aug	447.00	447.10	444.50
Sep	458.70	458.70	448.00
Oct	465.00	462.00	452.00
Nov	472.70	472.70	469.10

Total 24,000; sales Dec. 1, 1971.
 * Total based interest West. LAM, from Tues.

Cash Prices

November 1, 1971

Commodity and unit	
COFFEES	
Arabica	
Coffee 4 S-types, lb	
Produce 64-50-30-20, %	
TRADING	
METALS	
Steel sheets (P.H.S.), 10	34 1/2
Iron 2 P.H.S., 10	32 1/2
Sheet steel No. 1 P.H.S. 10	31 1/2
Lead 50 lb	7 1/2
Copper sheet, 1 lb	7 1/2
Tin, 50 lb, 1 lb	7 1/2
Zinc, 8 lb, 1 lb, 50 lb	7 1/2
Silver N.Y. 10	16 1/2
Gold N.Y. 10	37 1/2

New York prices.

Commodity Index

November 1, 1971

	Close
Produce	1,728.90
Rubbers	1,690.10
Dow Jones Ind.	2,003.19
D.J. Futures	2003.12

Produce's base 100; Dec. 21, 1951.
 Intervl = 1/100.
 Rubbers' base 100; Dec. 18, 1971.
 Dow Jones: base 100; Averages 10.

Thursday

New Highs and

NEW LOWS—64		
Allen Gp 3	Feder DStr	Ph
AM Inc s	Gorfinkl Brk	Pe
AmStr 5.51pf	GdPw 7.72pf	Pe

[illegible][illegible]

Cattle/Palm	Kern-Gilt 1.76¢	Rto
Cow/Calf	Mart-Job 1.98¢	Son
Cows Put up	Mesa-Much	Tyr
Dual 2.27¢	Hwy-Wat	Ber
Camp-Put	Nevr-Ador	Ven
Cow/P 4.25¢	Nevr 13.46¢	VE
Dual-P 4.25¢	NY-B&D	We
Dual-P 4.25¢	Nvst 1.36¢	WH
Dual P 2.37¢	NwasWt 1.1¢	WN
Eltelnet Cse	Oxcof 1.36¢	Zo
Envlrich Ce		

Conferees Stymie On Stock Dispos

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Senate and House conferees failed to produce a compromise bill to dispose of government-owned stockpile holdings because of sharp disagreements over the silver issue. They agreed again after consultations were held in Congress, but the session left in doubt agreement this year on any disposal bill.

Rep. Charles Bennett, head of the house conferees, said he could not get enough support including silver passed on by the House.

U.S. Cuts Cotton Rate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI)—The Agriculture Department set a 48-cent-per-pound price for upland cotton produced by growers in the 1980 season, part payment still yesterday. The port price, through government loans on cotton, was set at 27 cents per pound permitted by law. The loan rate is off 2.23 cents from last year.

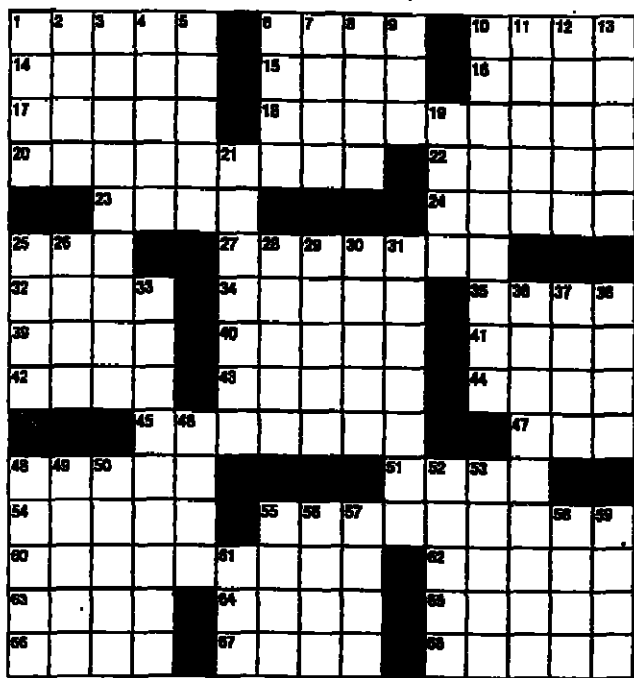
Dutch Jobless Rate Hits Record

THE HAGUE, Nov. 1 (AP)—Unemployment rose sharply as Netherlands declined 1,600 jobs in October compared to a provisional 206,300, seasonal adjusted, in October from September to approximately 5 percent of the workforce from about 4 percent, the government said today.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



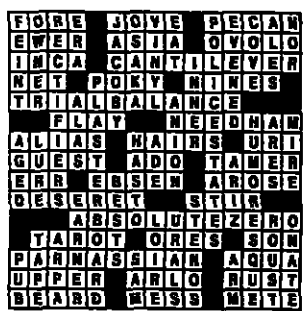
ACROSS

- 1 Actor from Buenos Aires
6 Basilica recess
10 Nickname for Aqueduct Race Track
14 In any way
15 Be open-mouthed
16 Son of Aphrodite
17 Impala's cousin
18 Correspondent
20 Jobs that pay while you stay in the hay
22 Jag
23 Ooze
24 Incipience
25 Used a taboret
27 Stung by the love bug
32 Zodiac figure in July
34 Paint-company employee
35 Netman
36 Nastase
38 — Seton, author of "Dragon-wyck"
40 Type of shooter
41 Presidential inauguration hour

DOWN

- 42 Glowing
43 Mystical poetry
44 Tam-tam, e.g.
45 Empty-headed
47 Prefix for plunk
48 Surround
51 Alcohol burner
54 Job for a logger
55 What "she sells" in a tongue-twister
59 Sign of embarrassment
62 Wall climbers
63 Logician's word
64 Inventor's middle name
65 Face with masonry
66 Olla or salmi
67 Mr. Chips's charges
68 Livery
1 Country bounded by the Mekong
2 Site of a Longfellow bell
3 Chief supports
4 Author of "A Delicate Balance"

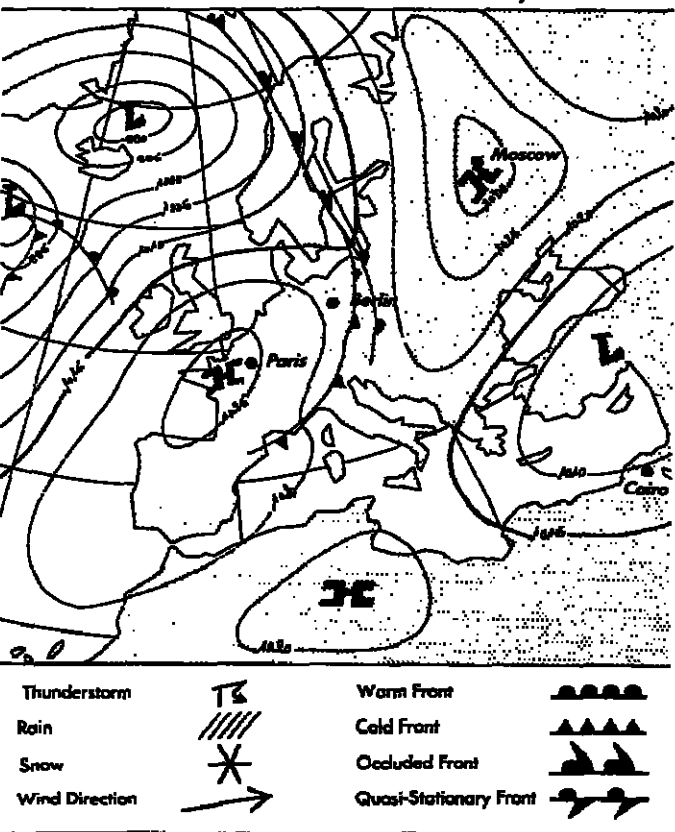
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

ALGARVE	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
AMSTERDAM	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



House of Commons Votes to Talk A Little Less in Evening Debates

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Members of Britain's House of Commons voted last night to talk a little less at night. By 225 to 98, they agreed that in major evening debates on new legislation the speaker would be empowered to turn off any backbencher who speaks longer than 10 minutes.

But in a 40-minute speech, the Leader of the House declined to allow ministers to find refuge in this system. Ministers, he said, should not be allowed to take shelter behind a time limit "and avoid giving a full account of their activities."

Right-wing member Enoch Powell, who spoke for 12 minutes, opposed the unprecedented measure.

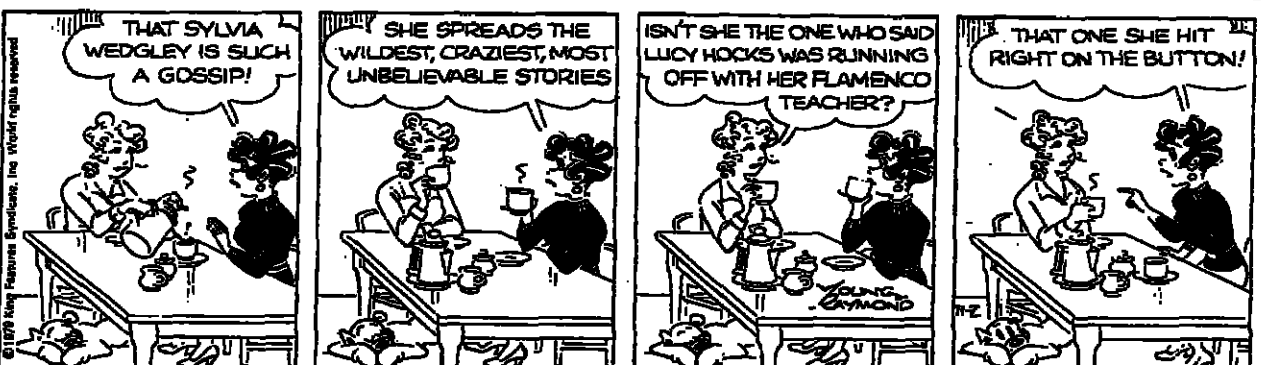
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



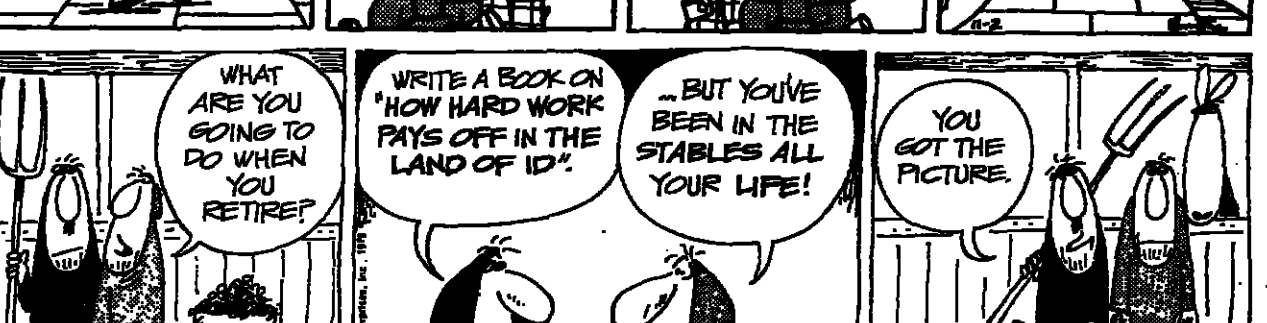
BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



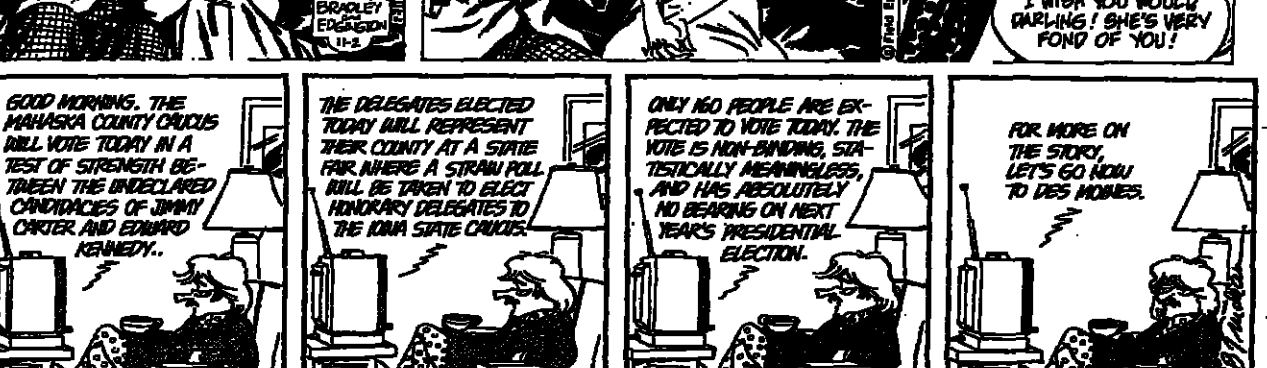
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

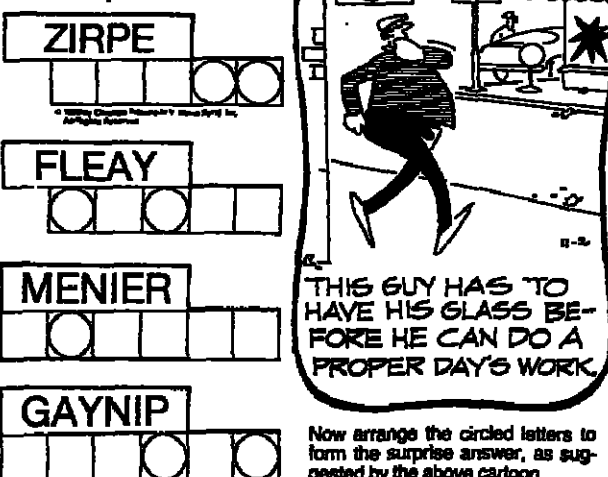


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: CLOUT DOUGH BEACON SUBMIT
Answer: What Dracula takes to keep himself clean, of course — A BLOOD BATH

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

BROTHERHOOD OF POWER

By J.H.P. Serfontein, Indiana.
288 pp. \$15.

THE BROEDERBOND

By Ivor Wilkins and Hans Strydom.
Paddington. 597 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by Stanley Uys

SOUTH AFRICA'S political structure resembles a pyramid. At the base are the 22 million blacks (Africans, coloreds of mixed descent, and Asians). Above them are the ruling 44 million whites. But the whites are stratified again into an Afrikaner elite — about 3 million of them — and a motley English-speaking community composed of the remaining 14 million, no more than hangers-on in the political process: a ruling class superimposed on a ruling class. And at the core of the Afrikaner section is the Broederbond (bond of brothers), probably the most powerful secret society in the world.

At a time when secret societies are falling out of fashion, except perhaps in gangland or in the mysterious East, the Broederbond manages to be unusually influential, counting prime ministers among its members and Afrikaner domination of South Africa as its declared achievement.

The Broederbond winds its grip around South Africa like an octopus. Its 12,000 carefully chosen members, grouped in about 800 cells, hold key positions in almost every walk of life. The prime minister, Pieter Botha, is a member, as are all prime ministers have been since the Afrikaner election victory in 1948. So are all members of Botha's cabinet, with two exceptions: the minister of finance, Senator Owen Horwood, and Marais Steyn, minister of community development, colored relations and Indian affairs.

Consolidating White Rule

The Broederbond was founded in 1918 when the Afrikaners, following their defeat in the Boer War (1899-1902), were struggling to find their feet. Initially, the Broederbond's enemy was British hegemony over South Africa: political, economic, cultural. The Afrikaners saw themselves as the downtrodden poor whites. Later, after English-speaking hegemony had been replaced by Afrikaner hegemony, except in the business field, the Broederbond turned its attention to consolidating white rule over the black population.

Only the purest of the pure can join the Broederbond, and then by invitation only. They must be male, protestant Afrikaners — women are excluded and must not expect to share their husband's Broederbond secrets. There are five cutoff points at which recruitment of a new member can be abandoned. Initiation takes place in a solemn religious atmosphere. Passages are read from the Bible, hymns are sung, and questions are put to the initiate, who vows to keep Broederbond secrets until his death.

The secret Broederbond handshake has been discarded because it became too well-known, but other secret signs are still used. The organization's symbol is a triangle inside a circle with the words Afrikaner Broederbond on top, and 1918, the founding year, at the bottom. The organization has its own song, and its headquarters is masked behind the facade of an Afrikaans cultural federation. When Broederbonders hold their secret meetings, they wear their hats around the area to divert attention, they do not dine afterwards in public places, and if they hold barbeques on private property they do not engage black servants to cut the meat and keep the fires burning.

In another context, these practices would be childish games. Instead, they constitute a well-structured, effective method of recruiting an Afrikaner elite, protecting its secrecy, and building a lifelong cohesion and commitment to Afrikaner power and white survival. When a whole ruling class, from the prime minister down, plays these games, they are no longer games.

The Broederbond has yielded up its secrets on only five occasions in the past 61 years. The first was in 1935 when an Afrikaner prime minister, General Barry Hertzog, in a major expose, denounced both the Broederbond and his son, Albert, for belonging to it. Hertzog's "When will that foolish, fat, cease with some people that are the chosen of the gods to govern all others?"

On the second occasion, at World War II, military intelligence in South Africa bugged a Broederbond conference. The third disclosure came in 1963 from an Afrikaner clergyman, the Rev. B. Naudé, who quit a senior Broederbond position to become director of the multi-racial, ecumenical Christian Institute of Southern Africa. Naudé's disclosure, if it could be called a disclosure, lowered the exposure in the Johannesburg Sunday Times of the documents released by the Naudé. The government appointed a commission to inquire not into the Broederbond, but also the Freemasons, and gave a clean bill of health.

Finally, in 1977, the Naudé disclosure repeated itself. A standing Broederbond member phoned the Sunday Times and offered the newspaper more documents. But it took him a while to pluck up the courage to call at the newspaper's office plain his mission to Ivor Wilkins and Hans Strydom (reporter, news editor, respectively), and then to a stash of Broederbond documents in a house in the urbs.

J.H.P. Serfontein's "Brotherhood of Power" is based on the 1963 disclosures, and Wilkins and Strydom's "The Broederbond" is based on the 1977 disclosures. The two overlap to some extent, but in ways they complement each other. Together, they provide a penetrating insight into the Broederbond and its machinations; so much that the bond has felt obliged to respond with its own "official" story.

A significant pointer to Broederbond's influence has been the appointment of Prime Minister Botha of Gerrit Viljoen, the chairman of the Broederbond, as administrator-general of Namibia. Viljoen's task is to minimize the rift in the Afrikaner community in Namibia over the liberalization of apartheid laws — an example of the Broederbond's unifying role.

Interviewer

South Africans are inclined to dismiss the extent of Broederbond power. Some say the organization cannot dictate to the cabinet. But the bond is not a separate grouping: it is interwoven in the political process and, indeed, acts as a think tank for the government's program and registers the minutest flicker of the needle on the Afrikaans seismograph.

Wilkins and Strydom put it this way: "The South African government today is the Broederbond. The Broederbond is the government. No Afrikaner government can be South African without the support of the Broederbond. No Afrikaner can become prime minister unless he comes from the organization's select ranks." Perhaps true that the Broederbond does govern South Africa; but that the Broederbonders who govern South Africa is beyond doubt.

Stanley Uys, a former South African correspondent for the Observer and the Guardian, is the London editor of the South African News Group.

OThe Washington Post

Nautilus to Be Preserved

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Edward Hidalgo announced that the Nautilus, world's first nuclear-powered submarine, is to be preserved in a national monument and will be moved to the Washington Navy Yard.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, West had opened with one club, Precision, showing 16 or more high-card points.

At favorable vulnerability, North tried one spade, and South introduced his clubs over East's one-club bid. West doubled and made the good lead of a spade when South did not revert to that suit.

The defenders made the most of their opportunity. Spades were continued and East ruffed the third round. He shifted to hearts, and West took two tricks in that suit.

West shifted to a diamond, and the defense took the ace of that suit and eventually three trump tricks. Notice that West could have delayed the diamond play by exiting with a low trump but it would not have helped him in the long run. The result was down four.

In the replay, West opened with one no-trump and East made a Stayman response of two clubs. South doubled to ask for a club lead if West became the declarer, a message that was not of great interest North.

West redoubled to announce length and strength in clubs and bidding ended. East, might have made nine tricks in this somewhat surprising contract. In practice, made eight tricks, an unlikely result to achieve a standoff on the deal.

NORTH
♠ QJ743
♥ J863
♦ J862
♣ —

WEST (D)
♠ K65
♥ AQ8
♦ Q43
♣ AQ102

EAST
♠ A10
♥ QJ54
♦ AJ875
♣ 754

SOUTH
♠ 982
♥ K2
♦ K5
♣ KJ863

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
1♣ 1♠ 1NT 2♣
2♦ 2♥ 2♠ 2♥
3♦ 3♥ 3♠ 3♥
4♦ 4♥ 4♠ 4♥

West led the spade five.

Snake a la Carte. Hold the Rattle

Baker

This winter has put greater demands than usual on these knights of the soldered joint, since the astonishing price of heating oil on this tiny island, so far from Texas, so close to bankruptcy, makes Warming up that much more of a problem. So that my winter engine, not without, I thought, had come at last. But, no, the frigidity came from the historic old wind slicing through the historic old walls, and in the cellar the furnace was roaring onward toward historic new oil bills.

the discovery that rattlesnake meat is important enough to Americans, even if only to a few Americans, to inspire anyone to defend it so vigorously. I knew, of course, that during the Vietnam War the eating of snakes was taught to soldiers as a survival technique if they found themselves lost in the jungle and that the United States Marines still receive instructions concerning the utilization of this food in such circumstances, but I had assumed that otherwise snake meat was not particularly appreciated in the United States (and for that matter almost anywhere else except in the Far East). Digging into my files, however, I came up with two items reporting American ingestion of snake. One of them told of Alaskans (whites, not natives) who delighted in

Medicine

To my considerable surprise, I have discovered in my files two recipes for floured fillets of python, one of which informs me that the correct wine to drink with this dish is muscadet. One of these recipes is flavored with ginger, and its sauce calls for two glasses of sherry or one of cognac. The other relies on herbs — thyme, bay leaf, tarragon, chervil and a touch of cayenne pepper, along with tomato extract and chopped onions and shallots. It is served flaming, in Armagnac.

A waste of good liquor?
by 1979 Waverley Road

Mother Teresa, winner of the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize, said she will observe a month of silence before flying to Oslo to accept the award. "Peace be to all who enter here," reads the cross on the door to the Society of the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic order she founded in 1950 to minister to the sick and lonely among Calcutta's 250,000 street dwellers. But the 69-year-old Mother Teresa said with a tired smile that since Oct. 17, when the award was announced, "there has been no peace. People come here all day long." Beginning tomorrow, the Yugoslavian-born woman and the nuns in her habit will be heard, including 308 novices, "with hate, not with love, with the outside," she said. "I will see no one. I will talk to no one. It is necessary for us to pray together."

A white model who said she had had "a night of passion" with world heavyweight champion John Tate, was released from jail in Pretoria after her arrest for passport irregularities. A police spokesman said Mercedes Kornfeld, 24, was arrested because her Austrian passport had expired and she could be de-

ported. Her case has been sent to the minister of police and justice for review. Police denied that her arrest was connected with her claim of having had an affair with the black American boxer, Muhammad Ali, who is in South Africa. She told two newspapers last week she spent the night with Tate after he won the World Boxing Association title in Pretoria two weeks ago. Tate's manager, Ace Miller called her "just another broad" and fight promoter Bob Arum denied that she spent the night with the boxer, who he said

The Maine Highway Safety Council came up with a catchy slogan for its campaign to publicize to the large number

Painter Salvador Dalí presented King Juan Carlos with a picture of the king clad in gala uniform as captain general of the Spanish Navy. Dalí said he had used for the painting a mixture of surrealism and hyperrealism combined with some abstract touches. The king and Queen Sofia entertained the painter and Mrs. Dalí at a private luncheon at La Zarzuela palace outside Madrid.

The Duke of Buccleuch, descendant of a 17th-century Scottish

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]